

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. III.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1888.

No. 49.

Business Directory.

Get your Card in THE PROGRESS Business Directory for the Northwest.
Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for \$5.00 a year, which will include subscription to THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.
First insertion and subscription will be commenced on payment of \$2.00; after first three months, \$1.00 per quarter in advance will be required in every case, or the Card will be dropped out.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.
LELAND HOUSE,
Leland & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Fruit and Feed, Furniture, etc.
A. McKENZIE,
Fruit Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Homes and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Boat and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Hardware and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
Miss A. McRAE,
Shinners and Fancy Store.
E. WISMER,
Smith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Sewing Machines.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Real Estate Agents.
ESLIE GORDON,
ATTORNEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
A LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LAW OF SUPREMACY COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor, &c.
Sole Agent for Life, Fire, and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Auction Office.
QU'APPELLE.

M. Creamer, V.S.
OF REGINA.
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.
Resides at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE.
Consults alternate Monday, for the purpose of examining the ailments of horses, cattle, etc.

F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
QU'APPELLE.
Office opposite McEwan's Blacksmith Shop.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

The North-West.

MOOSOMIN.

The exhibition of the Moosomin agricultural society was held here Thursday. The society has this year built on a good site a few hundred yards north of the track, a two storey hall 60x40 feet, resting on a stone foundation, which is admirably fitted for the purpose. Lieut. Governor Royal was present and gave the opening address. The live stock were fully up to the mark.

MOOSE JAW.

There was a large attendance at the Agricultural Show on the 5th inst. The samples of grain were all good. Mr. Colin Thompson got the first prize for pure red fife wheat. Mrs. Beasley, from ten miles north of the town, had a large collection of vegetables. There was a fine lot of stock. The ladies' department was well supplied with handsome articles. Among the largest exhibitors were Mrs. Wm. Grayson, Mrs. R. Bogue and Mrs. Bradshaw. The day was brought to a close by some good horse races. President O. B. Fysh and other officers of the Society deserve credit for their efforts in making the exhibition so successful.

INDIAN HEAD.

The agricultural show here was not as well attended this year as last, nor were the exhibits as large, but the quality was equal if not superior. Nearly every section in all the classes was well represented. The exhibits of dairy products is worthy of special mention, and showed that the ladies of the district know how to utilize to the best advantage the rich milk produced by our luxuriant prairie grasses. Messrs. Boone & Miller won the largest number of prizes and the challenge cup. As usual, Mr. W. S. Grant, the genial agent of the Assiniboine Indian Reserve, was on hand with numerous exhibits of his wards who won a number of prizes. There was a splendid exhibit from the experimental farm, but not entered for competition. There were in the exhibit twenty-five different kinds of wheat, twenty-six varieties of potatoes, about a dozen kinds of turnips, besides grains and grasses in the sheaf. Taken as a whole the show was very successful, and the attendance as good as could be expected with the farmers crowded by their work. Our reporter has been unable to obtain the prize list as the Secretary of the society informed him that he had not yet made it up. It will be given as soon as it is obtainable.

KATEPWE.

—What has become of our own correspondent? He ought to let you know that the harvest is completed here with the grain in excellent condition and no frost. Also that a very large amount of No 1 Hard wheat will undoubtedly be marketed from here.

—And that our member, Mr. G. S. Davidson, has been here looking after the interests of his constituents and has promised help towards a footbridge across the river at the school house.

—And that some of our community are following up the fairs north, south, east and west and in some instances the property of one family makes a large part of half the entire show, and to judge by their smiling faces at Indian Head and Qu'Appelle they are carrying off a very large number of prizes.

—He might also tell you that a branch of the North-west Prohibitory Alliance is to be started here and that the teacher is feeling his way toward getting up a novel entertainment of some sort suited to the enjoyment of both white and half-breed population.

—There are a great many other things he might tell you, and which for the present we will leave to his consideration, but if for any cause he should fail to connect, these matters must reach you through some other channel. For we must have a correspondent.

—Your stand on the Temperance question is quietly admired by many. Even yet a large number of people think it best to admit quietly anything in connection with that question.

—A little deeper into educational matters would, in the opinion of many, be a step in the right direction. Why do not some of the teachers who get an insight into the workings of the department at head quarters let the public know something about it? An inspector's report would be a novelty, and an interesting one too no doubt. But perhaps they are nipped in the bud. Who knows?

WOLSELEY.

—Mr. Rutledge intends to buy grain here for the Ogilvie company. We hear \$1 has already been offered for wheat.

—Mr. Gibson, of the Scotch settlement at Moffat, got from the government last year three pounds of oats. He sowed them, paid back the amount borrowed and last spring sowed the remainder. He estimates that he has reaped 200 bushels this season from the three pounds obtained in the spring of '87. Who can beat that?

The annual exhibition of the Wolseley Agricultural Society last Thursday was, on the whole, very successful. The show of vegetables, dairy products, ladies' work, cattle and horses was very good. The competition in butter was very keen and the judges were unable to decide who was entitled to first prize, so they recommended that that prize and T. L. Bray's special should be divided equally between Mrs. Findlay and Mrs. Robt. McLean. The exhibit from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, added considerable interest to the fair; as they showed about a dozen kinds of turnips, twenty-three different kinds of potatoes, about twenty-five kinds of grain and a quantity of wheat, oats and barley in the sheaf. All of their exhibit was grown on stubble and is a very fair test of what this district is capable of. Mr. Thos. Skinner, of Katepwe, took twenty-four first prizes—some in nearly every class. Prize list next week.

—Now is the time to subscribe for THE PROGRESS.

GRENFELL.

(From our own correspondent.)

—The farmers are very busy threshing and are satisfied with the yield so far as given.

—Mr. B. P. Richardson had the misfortune to lose one of his valuable yearling colts on Sunday evening.

—Large prairie fires are burning around. Several settlers have had narrow escapes from its fury; stubble failing to stop it.

—On the 8th inst., an Indian from Moose Mountain entered the house of Mr. John Dixon, four miles east of Grenfell, threatened to shoot and otherwise intimidated Mrs. Dixon. Mr. Dixon was away threshing but on reaching home, he immediately telegraphed for Corp. Cochrane of Broadview. On his arrival the Indian was arrested and will be sent down for trial.

—On Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, the Grenfell agricultural society held their annual exhibition, which was attended with great success. The hall was well stocked and filled with domestic articles. The stock was good, somewhat ahead of last year. Among the chief exhibitors were Messrs. Skrine & Tryon, Jas. Fotheringham, B. P. Richardson, and Col. Lake. On the whole it was a grand exhibition. Prize list next week.

PHEASANT FORKS.

The following is the list of prize winners at the Pheasant Forks agricultural show, held on Sept. 27th, 1888:

HORSES.
General purpose Stallion—A. McKee, T. Skinner.
Brood mare—C. B. Shaver, R. G. Thompson, T. Skinner.
Colt or Filly 2 years old—H. Ward, W. Carlie, J. Stueck.
General purpose team—C. B. Shaver, T. S. Ward, F. Ward.
Carriage team—J. R. Dinnie, R. Ross, W. H. Ellis.
Single carriage horse—J. R. Dinnie, J. Stueck, J. Burton.
Saddle horse—J. McKee, J. Stueck.
Foal, 1888—C. B. Shaver, R. G. Thompson.

PONIES.
Brood mare—H. Q. Stillborn, J. Dinnie, W. H. Ellis.
Team driving ponies—A. Cantelon, W. H. Ellis, H. Aldows.
Single driving pony—A. Cantelon, J. Dinnie, W. H. Ellis.
Filly or gelding 2 year old—A. Cantelon, J. Stueck, J. P. Webster.
Filly or gelding 1 year old—G. Hanson, J. Stueck.

CATTLE.
Bull with pedigree—T. Bee.
Cow with pedigree—T. Bee.
Bull, grade—W. R. Motherwell, J. P. Webster, W. Redgwick.
Bull calf—T. Bee, C. S. Dickenson, W. R. Motherwell.

Milch cow—1 and 2, H. Teece, C. S. Willis.
Cow 3 years old—H. Teece, T. Stillborn, C. S. Dickenson.
Heifer, 2 year old—C. S. Dickenson, H. Teece.
Heifer, 1 year old—L. Brown, H. Teece.
Heifer calf—W. R. Motherwell, L. Brown.

Yoke working oxen—A. Cantelon, J. Teece, R. Newson.
Fat ox, cow, steer or heifer—C. S. Dickenson, H. Teece.
Steer 3 year old—H. Teece, W. Redgwick.
Steer 2 year old—H. Teece, W. Welch, J. Robinson.
Steer 1 year old—H. Teece, J. P. Webster, G. Hanson.

Steer calf—1 and 2, W. Carlie.
Herd, 1 male and 1 female—W. Redgwick, C. S. Dickenson, J. P. Webster.

SHEEP.
Ram 1 year old—J. Skinner, S. S. Benner.
Ram lamb—J. Skinner, S. S. Benner.
Pair ewes—S. S. Benner, J. Skinner.
Pen of four lambs—L. Battersby, W. Kirk.

SWINE.
Boar any age—J. Dinnie, J. Teece.
Breeding sow—J. Teece, J. Dinnie.
Pair of spring pigs—1 and 2, J. Dinnie.
Hog any age—H. Q. Stillborn, J. Teece.

POULTRY.
Pair Brahmas—J. McKee.
Pair Plymouth Rocks—R. Newson, J. P. Webster.
Pair White Leghorns—W. Redgwick, H. Q. Stillborn.

Pair Turkeys—R. Newson, W. Redgwick.
Pen 4 young turkeys—H. Q. Stillborn, W. Redgwick.
Pair geese—R. Newson, J. P. Webster.
Pair young geese—H. Q. Stillborn, R. H. Donnelly.

Pair ducks—H. Aldows, T. Bee.
Pair pigeons—L. Battersby, D. P. Wilson.

GRAIN AND SEED.
Wheat, 2 bush red fife—A. Kent.
Wheat, 2 bush white fife—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
Oats, black—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
Oats, white—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
Barley—T. Skinner.
Field peas—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.
Early Rose potatoes—L. Brown, S. Chipchard.

Potatoes, any other variety—T. Skinner, T. Loveridge.

Turnips, Sweeds—J. Dinnie, W. Motherwell.
Turnips, white—W. Stillborn, J. Cooke.
Mangel-wurzel—T. Skinner, W. Motherwell.
Beets—W. Motherwell, G. King.

Kale—T. R. Donnelly.
Parsnips—T. Skinner, T. Loveridge.
Field carrots—T. Skinner, J. Teece.
Pumpkins—T. Skinner.

Squash—T. Skinner.
Vegetable marrow—J. Robinson, T. Skinner.
Citrons—J. Robinson, W. R. Motherwell.

Cabbages—T. Skinner, W. Motherwell.
Cauliflowers—W. Motherwell, T. Skinner.
Seed onions—W. R. Motherwell.

Top onions—T. R. Donnelly, J. Cooke.
Potato onions—T. Loveridge, W. Rengross.
Tomatoes—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
Rhubarb—T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.

Celery—T. Skinner.
Summer savory—L. Brown, T. Skinner.
Sage—T. Loveridge, W. Welch.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Tub Butter—R. Amy.
Butter, 5 lbs in rolls—J. P. Webster, T. Loveridge.

Cheese, 10 lbs—H. Q. Stillborn, H. Teece.
Bachelor's loaf—A. B. Ferrier, A. Cantelon.
Bread, 2 lb loaf—R. Newson, T. S. Ward.
Pickles—W. Motherwell.

Jam—G. King, J. Dinnie.
Jelly—T. S. Ward, L. Brown.

LADIES' WORK.
Patched quilt, cotton—J. North, J. Dinnie.
Patched quilt woolen—J. McKee, R. Amy.
Hooked mat—J. Dinnie, G. King.

Berlin wool work—J. Dinnie, R. Amy.
Crochet work, wool—J. North, H. Aldows.
Crochet work, cotton—T. R. Donnelly, H. Aldows.

Collection Lace—H. Aldows, R. Amy.
Fancy cotton knitting—T. S. Ward, J. Dinnie.
Fancy wool knitting—W. Stillborn.

Gent's flannel shirt—W. Motherwell, J. McKee.
Braided wool work—W. Redgwick.
Gent's fine white shirt—W. Motherwell.

Gent's socks or stockings—W. Motherwell.
Pair of woolen socks—H. Aldows.
Pair of woolen mitts—R. Amy.

Darned sock—W. Motherwell.
Darned mitt—W. Redgwick.
Assortment needle work—J. Dinnie, T. S. Ward.

REGINA.
The agricultural exhibition held at Regina on the 2nd and 3rd inst., was opened by His Honor Lieut. Governor Royal, and passed off successfully.

The following are the prize winners:
HORSES.—GENERAL PURPOSE.
Stallion, any age—Mowat Bros.; W. Brown.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years—E. Carss.
Brood mare and foal—R. Turner, S. F. Armstrong, Ross & MacCaul.

Foal of 1888—R. Turner, N. Cullam, P. Stewart.
Pair horses in harness—N. Martin, J. W. Evey.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.
Stallion not less than 1888—J. Moody, A. Esplen.

Brood mare and foal—J. G. Mutch, 2nd and 3rd N. Cullam.
Foal of 1888—N. Cullam, J. G. Mutch.

Pair of horses in harness—J. L. McLellan.
ROAD OR CARRIAGE.
Stallion—R. Green, F. Coventry, T. C. Kerr.

Stallion 2 year old in harness—J. Shera, Peter Stewart.
Pair matched carriage horses—W. M. Lambert, G. A. Moulton.

Single carriage horse—A. Esplen, W. H. Hansell, J. Kelly.
Single roadster—J. F. Smith, D. F. Kelly.

Saddle horse or mare—Ross & MacCaul, S. B. Gregg, W. M. Scott.
Brood mare and foal—John MacIntyre.

Foal of 1888—John Shera, D. A. Purdy.
Three year old in harness—D. F. Kelly, E. Carss.

Two year old in harness—1st and 2nd, D. F. Kelly.
One year old—E. Pierson, J. Dougouns, John Dougouns.

NATIVE PONIES.
Pair road or carriage—Joseph Jackson.
Single pony—F. Coventry, Sweet & MacDonald, D. A. McDonald.

Saddle pony—Neil Martin, Hume Irvine, John Foster, Jr.
Mare and foal—Geo. Mutch.

CATTLE—DURHAM.
Bull 2 years and over—E. Carss.
Bull calf—Brown Bros.
Cow 3 years—E. Pierson.
Bull any age—E. Pierson, E. Carss, Brown Bros.

CATTLE—GRADE.
Milch cow 3 years—E. Tennant, J. K. Lambert, John McKay.
Heifer, 2 years—J. E. Petrie, T. S. Stebbings.

Heifer calf—1, 2, and 3, E. Pierson.
Herd, bull and 5 females—E. Pierson, E. Carss.

Yoke of oxen—E. Carss, J. Birnie, Geo. Short.
Fat ox—F. H. Cochrane.
Fat cow—Thos. Barton, 2nd and 3rd E. Pierson.

Pair of steers 3 yr old—C. Bennie.
Pair of steers 2 yr old—J. Crack, T. S. Stebbings, D. F. Kelly.

Pair of Steers 1 yr old—E. Pierson, D. F. Kelly.

SHEEP—DOWN.
Ram, any age—P. B. Kelly.
Two ewes—P. B. Kelly.
Two ewe lambs—P. B. Kelly.

PIGS—BERKSHIRE.
Boar over 8 months—1 and 2 John Shera.
Boar under 8 months—D. A. Purdy, Jas. Eole, John Shera.

Breeding sow over 8 months—1, 2 and 3 John Shera.
Sow under 8 months—D. A. Purdy, 2 and 3 John Shera.

Concluded on 5th page.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

A Wonderful Structure—Chief Engineer Gives Substantial Figures.

To Be Finished Next Year—Its Enormous Cost.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.—Hundreds of tourists have come to Scotland this summer on purpose to get a look at the great Forth bridge, now approaching completion. Eminent civil engineers, surveyors and bridge-builders from America have critically examined the ponderous structure in all its details and spent days watching the progress of the work. Naturally the Americans compared the architecture of the bridge with the great East River suspension bridge in New York, but the Forth bridge is a cantilever bridge, not a suspension bridge, and affords little scope for architectural ornamentation. Mr. Clark, a New York bridge-builder, mentioned the matter in his address before the Iron and Steel Institute here last week. "True," said Mr. Clark, "the bridge lacks ornament, either instructive or applied, but the same thing may be said of the Pyramids in Egypt. They need no ornament. Neither does the

vertical and horizontal bracing of the sides keeps them stiff against the effects of their own weight and wind respectively. The steel is delivered at the works in plates cut nearly to size, and as angle bars of various sizes and lengths. Plates which have to be bent or shaped are so treated at a red heat in hydraulic presses with molds of steel construction, and all edges are planed. The plates and bars, whether composing circular members or the booms of the girders, with all the required curves, etc., are, as a rule, assembled in their exact positions, and operated upon by drills of special construction, which, traversing their whole length, bore nearly all the holes required for the riveting. The timber used temporarily for the staging amounts to about 10,000 cubic feet in the case of the Queensferry and Fife piers, and rather more at Garvie, and the amount of steel used in connection with the bed plate was about 2,000 tons in each of the former and 250 tons in the case of Garvie.

The engineers say that there seems to be no reason now why the bridge should not be finished by October, 1890. The cost is difficult to ascertain, but it has been enormous. The work is paid for jointly by the prosperous eastern railways, who expect to obtain an indirect equivalent in a general improvement of traffic. The main thing is that the bridge will enable the east-coast lines to compete favorably with the west-coast lines for North of Scotland traffic.



THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Forth bridge. It is a structure of such a novel nature and so different from anything done before in bridge-building, that I am reluctant to give an opinion of it. Anybody looking at it will know that no wind can blow it down, no gale nor tornado upset it. When finished it will be one of the first pieces of architecture in the world. It combines and calls into requisition every resource which the progress of modern art has brought within reach of the engineer."

It is bewildering to the average reader to comprehend the dimensions of a structure like the Forth bridge or the enormous mass of material put into it. Experts alone can understand the significance of them. Briefly, the bridge is more than a mile and a half long, and has a clear roadway of 150 feet, to allow passage for the largest ships. Its main feature will be the great cantilevers, each of them 680 feet long and united by 350 feet of girder. There are 83,000 tons of steel in the superstructure of the viaduct, and 140,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the foundation and piers. For more technical details read the following report from the address of Mr. Cooper, resident engineer of the bridge to the Iron and Steel Institute:

"The total length of the viaduct will be 8,295 feet, or nearly one mile and five furlongs, and there are two spans of 1,710 feet, two of 680 feet, fifteen of 168 feet, girders, four of 57 feet and three of 25 feet, being masonry arches. The clear roadway for navigation will not be less than 150 feet for 50 feet in the centre of the 1,710 feet spans. The extreme height of the structure is 361 feet above, and the extreme depth of the foundation 91 feet below the level of high water. There will be about 53,000 tons of steel in the superstructure of the viaduct, and about 140,000 cubic yards of masonry and concrete in the foundations and piers. The main piers, three in number, consist each of a group of four masonry columns, filled with granite, 49 feet in diameter at the top and 36 feet high, which rest either on the solid rock or on concrete carried down in most cases by means of caissons, of a maximum diameter of 70 feet, to the rock or boulder clay, which is of almost equal solidity. The stresses to be provided for are those arising from the weight of the structure itself, the rolling load, and wind, as well as from change of temperature. The rolling load has been taken as one ton per foot, run on each line of rails over the whole structure, or a train on each line consisting of sixty short coal-trucks of fifteen tons each, headed by two locomotives and tenders, weighing in the aggregate 142 tons. The wind pressure provided for is a pressure of fifty-six pounds per square foot striking the whole or part of the exposed surface of the bridge at an angle with the horizon, the total amount on the main spans being estimated at nearly 8,000 tons."

The material throughout is open-heart or Siemens marlin steel. That used for parts subject to tension is specified to withstand a tensile stress of 30 to 33 tons to the square inch, with an elongation in 8 inches of not less than 20 per cent; that subject to compression only a tensile stress of 34 to 37 tons per square inch, with an elongation in 8 inches of not less than 17 per cent. Strips of each class 1½ inches wide are to bend cold round a bar, the diameter of which is double the thickness of the strip. The tensile strength of the rivet steel is 26 to 30 tons per square inch. The superstructure of the main span is made up of three enormous double cantilevers resting on the three piers before mentioned. Those on the shore sides are about 1,505 feet, and that on Inchgarvie (an island, fortuitously dividing the deep water space into two channels of nearly equal width) is 1,620 feet in length. The effective depth over the piers is 330 feet, and at the ends 35 feet. The centre portions of the two 1,700-foot spans on each side of Inchgarvie are formed by two lattice girders 350 feet in length and 50 feet deep in the centre and 37 feet deep at the ends. The compression members of the cantilevers are as a rule formed of tubes either circular in form or circular with flattened sides. The tension members are girders quadrangular in section. The booms at their corners take the strains, and the

TASCOTT IN CHICAGO.

Millionaire Snell's Alleged Assassin Seen on the Streets of Chicago.

(Chicago Herald.)

The police are on the track of Tascott, the young burglar who murdered Millionaire Anos J. Snell last February. They have learned that he has been seen in the city during the past week in company with a woman who is supposed to be Nellie Alexander, his mistress, but though they have made diligent search in every direction they have been unable to run him down. There was a story in circulation last night to the effect that he had been placed aboard a north-bound steamer, for the purpose of getting him into the mining region of Wisconsin or the upper peninsula of Michigan, and that officers had been sent to Escanaba to effect his capture when he landed, but it could not be verified owing to the reticence of the police and everybody else who is concerned about the young man.

A reporter for the Herald called on A. J. Stone, son-in-law of the murdered millionaire, and asked him whether or not the story was authentic.

"I don't know anything about it," was his reply.

"Have you heard that Tascott was in this city recently?"

"Nobody has told me so, but it has always been my theory that he was in this city all the time."

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, certain indications have pointed that way, and besides certain facts have come to my attention which have served to strengthen my belief."

"Do you believe his friends have had him in hiding?"

"Somebody has, I believe. The only trouble has been to find that hiding place. Whoever selected it surely selected a good one, for we have not been able to get even a trace of it. So far as the story about the young man having been seen in the city within the past few days is concerned I know nothing about it, but if it is a fact I will know in the morning."

The belief that Tascott has been in the city ever since he pawned his satchel, guns and cane in St. Paul seems to have grown within the past month among the police officers who are familiar with the details of the case. They are quite unanimous on the subject in fact. It is known positively that he was in the city less than three months ago, and that he was in communication with the Alexander woman, with whom, by the way, he seems to be deeply smitten, but the police then, as now, were unable to run him down. They shadowed the woman, but she did nothing that gave them any clue. It was evident that she was acting under Tascott's instructions, and the police are willing to concede that he is too wily a bird to lay a trap for himself. They then undertook to shadow the young man's brother Frank, but he was quickly abandoned, and the case remained in statu quo until a young man reported to Inspector Bonfield Tuesday that he had seen Tascott in the street. He said he knew the alleged murderer well, and he was positive that he had not made a mistake.

Acting on this information, the inspector, it is claimed, detailed the best men in his command to hunt the murderer, and they have been working as zealously as men can when they see a pile containing 20,000 large dollars at the end of the job. They have shadowed suspected premises and persons, have made cautious inquiries in every direction, and have more than substantiated their young informant's tale, but again Tascott has slipped through their fingers.

Last winter, when the hunt for him was hottest, a clue was picked up by an officer that might have ended in important results if it had been followed to the end. Tascott has a cousin in the Town of Lake who is an employee of one of the institutions at the Stock Yards. This young man for weeks after the Snell murder carried on a mysterious correspondence with somebody, and he finally attracted the attention of his friends. Naturally enough they wondered who his mysterious correspondent could be, he was so particular about destroying all his letters,

and they got to gossiping about the matter. A policeman heard of the gossip, and made enough inquiries into it to satisfy himself that a new trail existed that ought to be followed closely, but owing to the disorganized condition of the department just then he did not believe it would be wise to interfere in the pursuit in any way. Another thing in connection with the celebrated chase after the murderer through Manitoba is clearly established. The man who Capt. Aldrich followed so persistently into the land of ice and snow was not Tascott at all but his double. When the murderer left St. Paul he did not go North or West, as was believed at the time, but came directly to Chicago or some point in this neighborhood, where he was carefully concealed from the prying eyes of his would-be captors.

"You can put it down as a fact," said an old police officer last night, "that Tascott has not been more than a hundred miles from this city any time since the day last February he disappeared from St. Paul, and you can also believe that he has not been tied down to one particular spot. That is something his friends or nobody else could do with him. He is not that sort of a boy. He won't be tied down by anybody. If there are any rumors that he was seen on the street they are just as likely to be true as not, for he would sooner take a risk of that sort than 'lay low,' as the average criminal does. I have made a study of that young man's short career as a professional criminal, and I am satisfied that he is the most extraordinary man in his way that I ever knew anything about. Daring is his chief characteristic. He would sooner fly into the face of fate and take chances on winning than go out and do a quiet clever job in which there would be comparatively little risk. So far as Tascott having fled to Queen Victoria's dominion is concerned, that is all bosh. He never was there at all. His brother Frank is almost his exact counterpart, and last winter, when the police failed to procure a picture of the young man, they strove hard to get one of Frank's, knowing that it would help lead to his arrest and identification."

The \$20,000 reward which was hung up by Mrs. Snell so recently has had the effect of redoubling the efforts of officers to capture Tascott throughout the country. A large part of Chief Hubbard's mail is composed of letters from country constables and sheriffs and marshals who want a fuller description of the fugitive than the last police circular contains. It is true that fewer Tascotts are abroad now than last February, and that fewer persons who resemble the young man are arrested, but the army that is hunting for him is nearly doubled. Police officers here think that if the young man is captured at all within the next sixty days, that he will be taken in by Chicago detectives somewhere in the vicinity of the city, for they think his friends have him concealed hereabouts.

CHICAGO'S BLACK THURSDAY

A Corner in Wheat Sends September Wheat Up to \$1.25.

Everything has sunk into oblivion to-day on the Winnipeg change alongside of the startling news received from Chicago. Yesterday afternoon September wheat closed at \$1.04. Chicago wheat opened at 9.30 o'clock this morning, and an hour afterwards, 10.30 a.m., a quotation of \$1.06 was given; at 11.30, \$1.16, and at 1.15 (closing), \$1.25. Grain men in the city say it will be Black Thursday for many a grain dealer on the Chicago market, who has to come to time within the next few days. October wheat, to be supplied only four days hence, is quoted at \$1.00, so it is plain to anyone that the "corner" has been manipulated with great success. Wheat will probably jump to \$1.50 to-morrow. September wheat on Duluth change closed at \$1.11, about a cent higher than yesterday.

WHAT THEY SAY IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Chicago Tribune says: The last spark of hope in the bosom of the bears has expired. It expired on Monday when Duluth offered a premium of 10 cents a bushel over Chicago for No. 1 hard wheat. Even B. P. Hutchinson had to draw in his claws and come down to all fours. He made one last gigantic effort to put down prices, but it was a failure. He sold 1,000,000 bushels through Magin and the price of wheat went up two cents. The old man stuck to his seat by the stairs, watched the indicator, and looked pleasanter than he has for many a day. He could afford to look pleasant. He had sold 1,000,000 bushels of long wheat at a profit and saw 3,000,000 bushels which he still owned increase in value to the extent of \$60,000; for "Hutch" is the man who owns the cash wheat in Chicago. But the bears, who have not learned how to be on two sides of the fence successfully at the same time, saw nothing in the situation to comfort them.

The existing premium of ten cents a bushel in Duluth on the milling grade of wheat is the most unanswerable argument in favor of still higher prices. It is, in fact, the final argument. It confirms all that has been said during the last two months of the disaster that has overtaken the Northwest—the serious curtailment of the yield and the no less serious injury to the quality of its wheat crop.

The crowd sneered at no one yesterday who talked about wheat at \$1.25.

THEY WERE GENUINE

Those Alleged Papers of Frederick, A Professor Is Arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The National Gazette states that the recently published extracts from Frederick's diary have been compared with the text of the original, and have been found to agree with the original word for word.

HAMBURG, Sept. 30.—Prof. Geficksen returned here from Heligoland last evening, and was immediately arrested. He will be examined before a magistrate to-morrow. He is charged with furnishing the extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary which were recently published by the Deutsche Rundschau. He says he returned expressly to meet the charge.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Snow fell in England to-day.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING LAMBS.

Results Gained at the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University.

The results of experiments made at different times and places in feeding pigs has demonstrated that when fed to these animals nitrogenous food produced a much greater percent of muscle, and non-nitrogenous a greater percent of fat.

To ascertain if lambs would be affected in the same way, an experiment was undertaken during the winter of 1887-8, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Six lambs, six months old, were chosen with careful reference to uniformity in size, weight, shape, and of the same blood. On the 10th of October they were shorn and placed in a box stall together and fed alike till Nov. 11 to prepare them for the experiments.

On Nov. 11 they were divided into two lots of three each, the total weight of each lot being as nearly equal as possible. At the beginning of the experiment lot No. 1 was fed daily 1½ pounds of oilmeal and 1½ pounds of coarse wheat bran. Later on 1 pound of cotton seed meal was substituted for 1 of bran. Lot 2 was fed 3 pounds of cornmeal daily. Both lots were fed as much timothy and clover hay as they would eat up clean. All ate their rations with avidity up to the last of December, when that of lot 2 had to be reduced for a short time to 2 pounds, and it was not until March 1, when 4 pounds of mangolds were added to the rations of both lots, that they could be induced to eat their full ration of cornmeal.

The experiment lasted 166 days. The difference in the amount of water drunk was very marked. Lot 1 drank 61 pounds in 6 days; lot 2, 2½ pounds. All were slaughtered April 26. The live weight of lot 1 was 21 pounds greater than that of lot 2. In proportion to live weight, the dressed weight of lot 1 was 9 per cent. greater than lot 2. The wool of lot 1 was 26 per cent. greater than the wool of lot 2. The bones of the hind legs of lot 1 were 24 per cent. stronger than those of lot 2.

It is thus seen that the valuable parts are largest in the lot fed on nitrogenous food. The experiment is only one of a series to be yet tried; but from its result the fact may be deduced that the effect of feeding an undue proportion of non-nitrogenous food to sheep is to decrease the product of wool by one-quarter, the strength of the bones by one-third, and to reduce the proportion of both fat and lean meat. As no one of these is desirable in sheep husbandry, we may conclude that corn alone is not the best food for sheep. In this experiment there is no evidence that the ration rich in nitrogen caused any marked increase of lean meat in lot 1 over that in lot 2.

Cooling Milk.

As a rule every farmer now cools his milk, but many of them never stop to think which is the best way to cool for given purposes. If you wish to make butter, more cream will be obtained from a given amount of milk if set to cooling at once, without stirring.

To facilitate the separation of cream from milk, three things are essential: First, that the cream should be cooled from the top, sides and bottom at the same time. Second, that it should be kept perfectly motionless while the cream is separating or rising. And third, it should be cooled so rapidly that no possible change can take place in the milk until all the cream has risen.

Because of this, always have the cans or pails in which you set your milk completely under water; if you have no ice, have the cold water enter the cooling tank at the top, and let the milk be undisturbed after being drawn from the cow if you wish to make butter.

If you wish milk at its best for drinking, it should be submerged at once and kept thoroughly stirred or mixed while cooling. In this way the original emulsion is completely preserved; that is, the cream is prevented from separating, and will not readily separate afterward.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Turnips for Stock.

A correspondent in the New York World writes: Turnips make a trustworthy food for sheep and other kinds of stock. I especially prize them as food for sheep. I also regard their cultivation as one of the best methods of preparing the soil for a succeeding crop of grain. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that it is a wise plan to raise alternately a deep or tap rooted crop like the turnips, carrots or parsnips, and a surface rooted one like wheat or rye. If one wants to get the best possible results from a turnip crop the soil must be enriched by a lavish supply of manure. In poor soil you cannot get fine roots. New land rich in vegetable mold is excellent for turnips. The varieties most commonly cultivated are the Globe, the Swede or rutabaga, and the purple top strap leaf. The crop may remain in the ground until hard frosts come without injury. I always harvest mine then and store in a root cellar. An animal can be fattened on turnips and hay. They should be cut or sliced before feeding them out. I give from seventy-five to a hundred pounds per day, in addition to hay or straw, to an animal of 1,600 pounds weight.

Road Dust for Chickens.

Every person who raises fowls should, while the roads are dry, lay in a supply of finely powdered road dust large enough to last through the winter, and store it away where it will keep dry until wanted. Keep two or more large shallow boxes filled with it to the depth of a foot, and under shelter, where the hens can wallow in it whenever so disposed. Dust is better than ashes, and they seem to like it better. After it has been used a while empty it out on the manure pile and renew with fresh dust. When fowls are plentifully supplied with it they are not troubled with insects and will be healthier every way than when deprived of it through the season of bad weather.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

A grape grower says: I "have bagged many clusters while in blossom to pre-

vent rosebugs, and the uniform result is that they will produce no grapes unless blossoms be ready to drop or are already off when bagged. But, if well fertilized, the best quality of fruit is produced by bagging."

L. T. Hazen, a New Hampshire agriculturist, reports: "I first planted rows 3 feet and 3 inches apart and kernels 2½ inches apart, and have tried all thicknesses, till this last year I got up to 6 inches between the kernels, and am fully satisfied that I got the best corn I ever did and fully as much of it."

Heard's Dairyman says: "It is better to pay \$50 for a registered calf than to have a grade bull given you."

A. L. Crosby thinks it is far better to make cows gentle by good treatment than to saw off their horns because they are ugly.

Dissolving Bones for Fertilizer.

Following is in substance what Professor W. C. Stubbs, of the Louisiana Experiment station, has to say about dissolving bones to be used as a fertilizer:

The following method of the treatment of bones has been successful in my hands, and is so easy to perform, and the chemicals needed are so accessible to every one, that I recommend its use to every farmer who has a few hundred pounds of bones on hand. Break 100 pounds of bones into small fragments and pack them in a light cask, with 100 pounds of good wood ashes which have been previously mixed with twenty-five pounds of dry water slacked lime and twelve pounds of powdered "sal soda" (washing soda). Twenty gallons of water will saturate the mass, and more may be added as required. In two or three weeks the bones will be soft enough to be turned out on a floor and mixed with two bushels of good soil.

How to Make a Cistern Filter.

A common and very good plan for a cistern filter is to filter through a four inch unplastered brick wall soft enough to let the water soak through the brick. Wall off one-third of the cistern as high as the water is to come, leaving an opening at the top for cleaning it out when necessary. Let the water into the smaller apartment and pump out of the larger one.

Still another and even a better plan for a large cistern is to build a circular brick filter in the center of it, say three feet in diameter and as high as you want it. The water that is let into the main cistern then presses equally on all parts of this circular filter, and percolates through it fast enough to furnish a supply of clear water to be pumped out of the filter instead of out of the main cistern. The suction pipe of the pump should go down near the bottom of the filter.

The Anconas.

The Anconas, which have gained considerable popularity in England, are attracting some attention here. The Anconas are a variety of the Spanish family of fowls, and are non-setters. They resemble in all points—except plumage—the Minorcas; their plumage is mottled black and white. The admirers of this breed of fowls claim that the birds are quite free from disease, hardy and easy to rear. The leading feature, however, appears to be their egg producing quality. The eggs are white in color, large in size and produced in great numbers.

Merino Sheep.

"Undoubtedly the Merino is the sheep to begin with; above all others he shows the greatest vigor of constitution and adaptability to climate, food, etc., and by crossing on the Cotswold or South-down you have both wool and mutton, the latter preferable for mutton, but for all purposes I prefer the Cotswold. I feed my sheep in winter, two or three months only, on turnips, cotton seed and a little hay, keeping them always fat. I try to have a good bite of rye for the ewes and lambs from about January to February, when lambs should drop. The earlier the lambs appear the better. I assure readers that, in my humble judgment, a January lamb is worth two March ones." The above represented the sentiments of a Georgian, as expressed in The Southern Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

No soil produces useful crops when permanently saturated with water.

Digging out with knife or wire is still the stand by remedy for the borer in trees.

J. H. Hale recommends washing with strong soapuds to keep down moss on pear trees.

No remedy for curculio has as yet quite taken the place of the old fashioned one of jarring the trees.

Air slaked lime, lime-kiln ashes and various other kinds of lime refuse are considered valuable on grass lands.

Give plenty of green fodder to pigs kept in a pen.

John Gould advocates unplucked corn for the silo.

Wherever sheep feed new sweet grasses flourish and weeds are destroyed, says Western Agriculturist. If farmers appreciate how great a benefit sheep are to land they would raise more of them.

As a remedy for white specks in the butter try stirring the cream every morning before churning.

Young colts are fond of pepping. Kind handling makes them gentle and more easy to manage later on.

Where weeds have grown up in the garden to such a height that they cannot be plowed or spaded under, cut them down and let them dry. After they have been well dried apply fire and burn the surface of the ground over.

SAVYREVILLE, Oct. 1.—Early this morning Col. Houghton and Col. Matrice and cavalry troop No. 5, under Capt. Learned, together with three magistrates, left for Hereford, where things are expected to be rather lively. The Italians around there are almost desperate with hunger. The inhabitants fear that the presence of the military will cause trouble, and have petitioned Government to take them away, but Col. Houghton decided to send reinforcements. The men at the Cuckshire end of the line all went to work this morning.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Accident on a Hand Car—To Be Lighted by Electricity—Fire.

BRANDON.
To be lighted with electricity—55 Cents a Bushel for Wheat.

Sept. 26.—Mr. J. Patterson and Eve Miller are in town on a few days visit. Jack (though unproven for the Winnipeg last lacrosse match) professes the utmost confidence in the Brandon boys to afford him a safe reception.

Mr. Jack Fleming, well known in lacrosse circles, has gone to attend the winter's annual session of college at Toronto. The way, it is Jack's father, Mr. Fleming, that has erected a luxurious brick residence with this superposition on a large dense slab in a conspicuous place in the front of the house: "1888; erected in the year of provincial liberty and progress."

We have also to mourn a permanent departure. Mr. F. E. Doering left yesterday morning for Philadelphia, where he will spend the winter. In the spring he intends to sail for South America and locate in Buenos Ayres for the practice of his profession. We wish him every success.

With characteristic energy Brandon now decides upon having her streets lighted by electricity. Enough stock has been subscribed for the undertaking, and negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the requisite plant. The incandescent lamp will be used. A meeting of the company will soon be held and officers elected.

The financial success that attended the visit of the Kate Pearson theatrical company here in early summer has at last borne legitimate fruit. Brandon above all things likes amusements. The evenings are warm, but a change seems now to be indicated.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jack are to be the 27 and 28 inst., and the Park theatre company for October. The Campbell company will visit here while they play in Winnipeg.

Gully, policeman, has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted.

A farmer in town today reports threshing 500 bushels of wheat from 28 acres. A sample of the grain shows a hard, fall berry. An offer of 55c. a bushel for the entire crop was refused. About 2,000 bushels remain yet to be threshed.

Brandon, Sept. 28.—Dick Burden is here representing the says as the Campbell Dramatic company. It is needless to mention the magnitude of the representation.

Three hotel licenses expire the first of next month, to wit, the Queen's, Brunswick and Little House. The commissioners, one each from Moosomin, Carleton Place and Brandon, have decided that the licenses shall not be continued and shall cease on expiration. Of course time will be given to dispose of present stock. In the meantime petitions are in circulation praying that the license be renewed and urging the necessity of hotel accommodation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jack played in our most complete and commodious theatrical hall last night. The opera house, the roller rink, and stage, the Salvation Army platform, with, as a background, tiers of benches along the rear that climb up and near the ceiling. The stage paraphernalia is unique and of such description not usually in view. The scenery was formed of colored table cloths and had spreads pinned to the rear of the stage and hung around in semi-circle the centre of which before the evening was passed provided the scene of historic talent. Owing to the shortness of stage accessories the first part of the performance met with scant favor from the very heterogeneous (few boy hats worn all evening were present) audience present, but long before the close hearty and well-merited applause was given. The singing of Annie Arpin was frequently encored and Mr. John Jack in a selection of Shakespeare's Henry IV., part I, as Falstaff, was notable. To night will be their second and concluding night.

Great activity prevails among many farmers to rush threshing and the marketing of grain to take advantage of present prices.

SELKIRK GOSIP.

Personal Mention—Marguerite Again Running.

Selkirk, Sept. 26.—E. R. Redpath, C.P.R. agent, is expected to arrive daily from the east, where he has been holidaying for about three months. Mr. Russell, who has had charge of the C.P.R. business since Redpath left, is feeling somewhat nervous, not knowing the hour he may be called to take charge of his former station, Killarney, where he shall have to bid adieu to his many friends in town.

Mrs. Abell arrived home on Sunday, after having spent about five months among friends in Uncle Sam's region.

J. A. Yerex returned last week from Seattle and British Columbia, where he has been visiting business for the New York Life Insurance company.

F. H. Dagg, of Keewatin, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Wild ducks are coming in in large quantities. G. F. Pearson is the only buyer in town, consequently he is obliged to handle a great number of them. At present the best of his store is a solid patch of ducks.

Dr. Bradley, of Kincardine, Ontario, who spent a few days last week in town, left for his home on Saturday evening. Unlucky of Manitoba news for his friends in the east.

The steamer Marguerite, sojourned at Selkirk, is again in running order, and today is pulled up along side the Northern Navigation company's docks ready for work.

Mr. J. Stewart, formerly publisher of the West, is in town.

Mr. Clarke, the town barber, spent Sunday and Monday in the city, but has since returned with a grand new outfit for his establishment.

An interesting cricket match took place on Saturday afternoon on the asylum grounds between the asylum cricketers and a team from town. The match lasted for about four hours and terminated in a victory for the asylum team. Rev. F. F. Davis inspired the game most satisfactorily to all. The return match will be played next Saturday.

The usual number of cases are being tried today before the court. Judge Ardagh is presiding.

There is some talk of the reorganization of the Selkirk Literary society, but no

definite arrangements have been made yet. Miss Disart, of Winnipeg, is visiting at Mrs. Eaton's.

The East Selkirk school is closed for three weeks owing to prevalence of diphtheria in that town, which has already been the means of carrying a number of children to their last resting place.

Rev. Mr. Owen, Episcopal minister Fort Alexander, is in town on his way home on the lake. He leaves tomorrow morning with a York boat and his crew of Indians.

Rev. Mr. Hewlock, of London, England, is in town on his way home, returning from a trip to Alaska and other points in the far Northwest.

EDMONTON.

A Grist of News from the Far North—Sad Death of a Farmer.

Roads excellent.
River still lowering.
High bush cranberries are plentiful.
Leaves are beginning to change color slightly.

Potatoes, beans and corn are still untouched by frost in the gardens in town.

Harvesting was finished at Lake St. Ann two weeks ago. The crop is most abundant and sample excellent.

Thomas Anderson, crown timber agent, is recovering from the effects of a broken collar bone caused by a fall from his horse last week.

James Flett and family, of the H. B. service, arrived from Fort Simpson and the Landing on Saturday last on the way to Manitoba.

The first grain marketed this season was a load of 70 bushels of oats delivered on Friday to M. McCalley by McLeod Bros., of Little Mountain. The price was \$1 a bushel.

James Inkster, of the south side, brought in a fine sheaf of five wheat on Wednesday, taken from a field of less than four acres, which took over sixteen pounds of twine to bind it.

A letter dated Fort Chippewyn, July 26, says that Lake Athabasca was unusually high; more so than it had been for years, the low lands in the neighborhood of the lake being flooded.

A letter from Athabasca Landing, dated September 5, says there was a heavy frost at Lesser Slave lake on the 24th of August. The gardens are very good. Potatoes are very large; carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and radishes are a success. Oats and barley were ripe at the Catholic mission in the last week of August, and wheat would be ripe at the H. B. post in the first week in September. Berries are very plentiful. Ducks are scarce. Geese are commencing to come to the lake.

Owing to representations made, a small quantity of flour has been shipped north by the government to Peace River and Athabasca in charge of the H. B. Co., to be applied to the relief of destitution among the Indians of those districts during the coming winter should the necessity arise.

R. McKernan, south side, on Monday harvested the crop from one pound sowing of Ludoga wheat which he had received from the experimental farm at Ottawa. He is certain that it will yield at least yield a bushel of grain. The sample is excellent and it is from a week to two weeks earlier than the red fife.

Owing to carelessness on the part of some one the ferry across the H. B. Co. on the Athabasca crossing of the Sturgeon has been allowed to drift down stream and the rope of the ferry on the Vermilion has been taken away this season. There is the greatest need for bridges on these two streams, and considering the importance of the road and the amount of travel passing over it there is good ground for government expenditure to meet the case.

On Friday afternoon of last week Adolphe Taillon, a farmer, who lives a little below and on the opposite side of the river from Fort Saskatchewan, left town for home in a buggy. When about turning off Fraser avenue his horse, which was somewhat skittish, chafed, upsetting the buggy and throwing Taillon violently out. He struck the ground with his head, partially dislocating the bones of the neck. His face was also disfigured somewhat. He was powerless to get up, but held on to the horse by the lines. He was seen in a few minutes and taken to the Hotel du Canada. Dr. Potvin was called in, who found that the injury in the neck had paralyzed the lower portion of the body, and that there was little or no hope of saving Taillon's life. The unfortunate man's mind remained clear, and he was enabled to make his will, but the paralysis increased until Monday afternoon, when he died. He was buried at St. Albert on Wednesday. He leaves a wife but no children.

MELBOURNE.
Sept. 22.—The weather during the past week has been fine with the exception of two or three light showers. Farmers are all jubilant over the prospective high price of wheat and the good harvesting weather.

Since our last writing the daughter of our well-known blacksmith, Wm. McMillan, of Carberry, has succumbed to the effects of a disease from which she has been suffering for over a year past. Consumption was the cause, and her demise was not unexpected. Deceased was about 20 years of age, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances.

MOOSOMIN.

Accident on a Hand-Car—A Big Crop of Wheat—General News.

Moosomin, Sept. 26.—Yesterday evening as the men working on McMillan's construction gang at this place were returning from work upon three hand cars, through an accident happening the first car, while on a down grade, the cars following pitched into the first, seriously injuring two men and the others slightly.

The stacking of grain is almost completed. Threshing has begun. No wheat has been brought to market yet.

Mr. J. R. Neff, who will have 10,000 bushels of unfrosted wheat and 6,000 bushels of barley and oats, has been offered 90 cents a bushel for 8,000 bushels of his wheat.

Notwithstanding the damage done by frost in the south part of the district, Moosomin will receive fully as much good wheat for shipment as last year.

Mr. David Ross, of Whittemouth lumber mills, paid the Crofters settlement here a friendly visit on Sunday last, and was much pleased to find them in such a contented and prosperous condition.

There are twelve cars of lumber and gen-

eral merchandise being unloaded here today.

The large new agricultural hall is about finished.

Our exhibition, to be held on October 4, promises to be a very successful one.

Building operations continue very brisk. The population has been considerably increased this summer by the arrival of mechanics and their families, who find constant employment here.

Colonel Currie, who has been enjoying life at the Banff springs for some weeks past, has again returned to Moosomin.

CALGARY.

General Middleton and Party Pass Calgary—Inspection Exhibits.

CALGARY, Sept. 22.—General Middleton and party arrived here this morning in the private car Metaphor. They spent the day in town. At 3 p.m., at the request of the directors of the agricultural society, General Middleton and Mr. Long consented to act as judges in the horse ring at the fair. Their awards gave general satisfaction. The members of the party expressed themselves pleased with the exhibition and surprised at Calgary's progress. The fair opened yesterday and is a grand success. There is a fine exhibition of grain vegetables and general produce.

Whiskey for the exhibition week has been arriving without stint. Two trunks supposed by the uninitiated to be wearing apparel, but containing a large quantity, some sixty gallons of tangle leg, arrived by the east bound express on Sunday morning. The owner managed to evade Her Majesty's detectives and got the stuff away safely.

Mr. James Carey, agent for the great "Carling Brewing Co." of London, Ont., is in town with a view of establishing a wholesale agency for their ales in Calgary.

Mr. Cane, Sir John Lester Kaye's secretary, in stepping off a train fell down an embankment and injured himself. He is being cared for here.

KILLARNEY.

Returning from British Columbia Threshing Going on—Personal.

KILLARNEY, Sept. 26.—Harvesting is almost over around here. A good many farmers have commenced threshing, indeed, some have got through it.

Miss McMillan, our much-respected townswoman and dressmaker, has returned home after her much-needed holidays.

Mr. Caniff and Mrs. Douglas are improving in health, though some time must yet lapse before they are fully recovered.

Mr. J. H. Blythe, who some months ago emigrated to British Columbia, has returned again to his home at Wakopas, being better satisfied with Manitoba life and surroundings. His many friends rejoice at his return. Mr. Fox, jr., of the same neighborhood has also returned.

Mr. Finlay Young, M.P.P., was in town last week.

Mrs. Kane, of Deloraine, has been in town several days past visiting friends and acquaintances.

BANFF.

BANFF, Sept. 28.—Hon. R. M. Wells, of Toronto; Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick and wife, and Gen. Sir Fred and Lady Middleton have arrived at the Banff Springs hotel en route to the coast.

Mr. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific division, is at the C. P.R. hotel, Banff, for the first time since its opening. An excursion from Calgary has been organized to spend Sunday at the Banff Springs hotel. These excursions are quite popular with the Calgaryans, who like the opportunity of enjoying the beauties of the springs and the comforts of the hotel.

A proposition has been made to have the St. George's Snowshoe club of Winnipeg go to Banff during the week of Christmas for their annual ball and concert. Special rates will be made on the railroad and at the hotel of the C. P. R.

REGINA.

Death of a Mounted Policeman at Regina. REGINA, Sept. 26.—A post-mortem was held in the barracks on the body of Ernest Peyton, a member of the mounted police, who died yesterday. Death resulted from internal causes. He was buried today. Peyton formerly belonged to Toronto, and joined the force last July.

Twenty-eight thousand pounds of binding twine have been purchased this season in Regina.

CARLETON PLACE.

Sparks from a C. P. R. Engine Sets Place on Fire.

CARLETON PLACE, Sept. 26.—The stable and hay-stack, and all the tools around them, belonging to A. Liggins, section foreman, three miles east of here, was set on fire by the express train yesterday evening and totally destroyed. Mr. Liggins' loss will be about \$200.

A CHILD'S QUESTIONS.

[Albany Sunday Telegram.]

Mamma, is the sky a curtain
hiding heaven from our sight;
are the moon and sun
behind windows, made to give the
ancient light? Are the stars bright
flashing diamonds shining from God's
hand afar, and the clouds but veils of
vapour, dropped from heaven floating there?
If the sun's a window, mamma, don't
the angels at evening, watching o'er
us while we sleep, is the rainbow just
dying heaven and earth
railing made of roses the
angels won't fall out? Is the singing in
the tree tops
songs of praise some angel
and the snowy flakes of
winter feathers falling
from their wings? Are
the dew drops brightly
shining in early morn-
ing hours kiss spots
left by rivers and
fairies where they
slept among the
flowers? Is
the lightning
rockets dip-
ping, where the
Prince of Glory
comes,
and
the thun-
der but the
rattle of the
baby angels'
drums?

C. P. R. News Service.

Mr. W. Donnelly, the well-known dining-car agent of the C. P. R. in this city, will take charge of the news service on the C. P. R., commencing on Monday, on which date Mr. R. E. Harstone severally his connection with the same.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Frances E. Willard Thinks it a Wonder it is Not.

To Make Sure of the Future, However, She Thinks Men and Women Should be Equal.

With all its faults, and it has many, I believe the present marriage system to be the greatest triumph of Christianity, and that it has created and conserves more happy homes than the world has ever before known. Any law that renders less binding the mutual, lifelong loyalty of one man and woman to each other, which is the central idea of every home, is an unmitigated curse to that man and woman, to that home, and to humanity. Around this union, which alone renders possible a pure society of permanent state, the law should build its utmost safeguards, and upon this union the gospel should pronounce its most sacred benedictions. But, while I hold these truths to be self-evident, I believe that a constant evolution is going forward in the home as it every other place, and that we have but dimly dreamed the good in store for those whom God for holiest love hath made. In the nature of the case the most that even Christianity itself could do at first, though it is the strongest force ever let loose upon the planet, was to separate one man and woman from the common herd into each home, telling the woman to remain therein in grateful quietness, while the man stood at the door to defend its sacred shrine with fist and spear, to insist upon its rights of property, and to stand for it in the State.

Thus, under the conditions of a civilization crude and material, grew up that well worn maxim of the common law: "Husband and wife are one and that one is the husband." But this supreme power brought to the man supreme temptations. By the laws of mind he legislated first for himself and afterward for the physically weaker one within "this" home. The *Par-Covert* is not a character appropriate to our peaceful, homelike communities, although the may have been and doubtless was a necessary figure in the days when women were safe only as they were shut up in castles and when they were the booty chiefly sought in war.

LET WOMAN HAVE A VOICE.

Today a woman may circumnavigate the world alone and yet be unmolested. Twenty years ago when I was travelling in Palestine a lady of wealth made the trip, tending by herself and escorted only by a dragoman, as was our own party of tea men and three women. A recent book, the name of which I have forgotten, gives a piquant account of the journey made by a party of American ladies, I think in Africa, and nothing is more common than the European rambles of newly fledged collegians of the gentler sex. Our marriage laws and customs are changing to meet these new conditions. It will not do to give the husband of the modern woman power to whip his wife, provided that the stick he uses must not be larger than his finger; to give him the right to will away her unborn child; to have control over her property; and in the state to make all the laws under which she is to live, adjudicate all her penalties, try her before juries of men, conduct her to prison under the care of men, cast the ballot for her, and in general hold her in the estate of a perpetual minor. It will not do to let the modern man determine the "age of consent," settle the penalties that men shall suffer whose indignities and outrages toward women are worse than death, and by his exclusive power to make all laws and choose all officers, judicial and executive, to have his own case wholly in his own hands. To continue this method is to make it as hard as possible for men to do right, and as easy as possible for them to do wrong, the magnificent possibilities of manly character being best prophesied from the fact that under such a system many men are so gracious and so good.

THEY ARE ONE.

My theory of marriage in its relation to society would give this postulate: Husband and wife are one, and that is one—husband and wife. I believe they will never come to the heights of purity, of power and peace, for which they were designed in heaven, until this better law prevails:

Two heads in council, two beside the hearth.
Two in the tangled business of the world.
Two in the liberal offices of life:
Two plummets dropped to sound the alphas of science
And the secrets of the mind.

Posts are prophets, and the greatest post of our time has set the goal before us only to be gained.

When reign the world's great brides,
Chaste and calm.

One-half the world for the wife—an undivided half for wife and husband. Co-education to mate them on the plane of mind, equal property rights to make her God's own free woman, not coerced into marriage for the sake of a support, or a bond-slave after she is married, who asks her master for the price of a paper pins and gives him back the change, or, if a petted favorite, owing her lease of purse wholly to his will and never to her right; free to her honored and self-respecting way as a maiden perpetuo rather than marry a man whose deterioration through the alcohol and nicotine habits is a deadly menace to herself and the descendants and such a marriage must have invoked—these are the outlooks of the future that shall make the marriage system, never since it became monogamous, an assured, a permanent, a paradisaical success.

MAKE THEM TRULY EQUAL.

In that day the wife shall surrender at marriage no right not equally surrendered by the husband—not even her own name. Emile Olivier, that keen-sighted writer of France, says that it is so much easier, for obvious reasons, to trace ancestry along the mother's line, that historic records have incalculably suffered by the arbitrary relinquishment of her name. Probably the French have hit upon the best expedient; the union of the two. Thus I recall that in Paris my home was with an accomplished lady whose maiden name was Parjon and whose husband's name was Perrot, her visiting card bearing the inscription "Madame Eglantine Perrot-Parjon." The growing custom, in this country at least, to give the

mother's name to a son or daughter indicates the increasing, though perhaps unconscious, recognition of woman as an equal partner in the marriage sacrament and compact. But the tendency, even among men of intelligence, to sign themselves, "John Jones, wife, child, and nurse," as we see it in the registers of fashionable hotels, is a frequent reminder of the pit from which wives are slowly being digged. The man who writes "Mr. John and Mrs. Jane Jones," may be regarded as well on the road to a successful evolution. The time will come when the mother's custody of children will constructively be preferred in law to that of the father on the ground that it is surer and more consonant with natural laws.

Last of all and chiefest, the magnum opus of Christianity and science, which is its handmaid, the wife will have undoubted custody of herself, and as in all the lower ranges of the animal creation, she will determine the frequency of the investiture of life with form. My library groans under accumulations of books written by men to teach women the measurably inequity of arrested development in the genesis of a new life, but not one of these volumes contains the remotest suggestion that this responsibility should be at least equally divided between himself and herself. The untold horrors of this injustice dwarfs all others out of sight, and the most hopeless feature of it is the utter unconsciousness with which it is committed. But better days are dawning; the study by women of heredity and parental influences is flooding with light the Via Dolorosa of the past; the White Cross army with its equal standard of purity for men and women is moving to its rightful place of leadership among the hosts of men. I believe in national marriage laws, in divorce for one cause only, in legal separation on account of drunkenness, but I would guard the marriage tie by every guarantee that could make it at the top of society the most coveted estate of the largest natured and most endowed, rather than at the bottom the necessary refuge of the smallest natured and most dependent women. Besides all this, in the interest of men—i.e., that their incentives to the best life may be raised to the highest power—I would make women so independent of it that men who by bad habits and ingardly estate, whether physical, mental, or moral, were least adapted to help build a race of human-angels should not the facility with which they now enter its hallowed precincts reduced to the lowest minimum.

The utter imperviousness of some great men's minds to the sense of justice toward women is illustrated in the recent reply of Alexandre Dumas to the question, "Is our present marriage system a failure?" He said the laws were quite liberal on the subject, and mentioned with gratification that a seducer was not liable to punishment nor obliged to support the child that was so often born to him. Until God's laws are better understood and more reverently obeyed marriage will not reach its best. The present abnormal style of dress among women heavily mortgages the future of their homes and more heavily discounts that of their children. Add to this the utter recklessness of immortal consequences that characterizes the conduct of these married pairs, and only the everlasting tendency toward good that renders certain the existence and supremacy of a goodness that is infinite can explain so much health and happiness as our racing old world persists in holding.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

For the Internal Government of the Departments.

The following rules have been adopted by the Manitoba civil service board, have been approved by order-in-council, and are now in force:

1. All clerks, officials and servants of the government shall be in their respective offices from 9.30 until 5.30 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when their presence will be required from 9.30 until 1 o'clock. (The departmental offices will not be opened on Sundays, nor to the public on any statutory or public holiday). One hour will be allowed for luncheon, from 12.30 to 1.30 o'clock.

2. All departmental offices must be open to the public between the hours of 10 and 12.30 o'clock, and between the hours of 1.30 and 4 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when they will be open only between the hours of 10 and 12.30 o'clock.

3. Punctual attendance shall be imperative, and officers, clerks or messengers in the habit of arriving late or departing early, must be reported to the Minister.

4. The chief clerk in each department will be responsible to the Minister for the work of the general offices. In addition to the Minister, the chief clerk alone will give instructions to the other officers and clerks, and to the servants, who will respect and obey his orders.

5. No clerk shall absent himself from his office during office hours, nor visit the rooms of the other public departments during the regular office hours aforesaid, except on official business or by permission of the chief clerk or Minister. In case of absence from the office by illness, a medical certificate shall be furnished if required.

7. On no consideration shall any of the clerks communicate to any person whatsoever, outside of the office, unless officially and in conformity to the exigency of the public service, the archives or other documents of the departments, or reveal anything said or done by the head of the department, or any clerk, on pain of immediate dismissal.

8. No letter, or other matter, is to be mailed at the expense of the departments, unless the envelope or wrapper containing it bears the initials, personally affixed, of the Minister, or the facsimile of the signature of the latter, a stamp of which will be kept by the chief clerk, who will be responsible for its being confined to matter sent out on official business. On no consideration whatever is it to be used for letters, etc., sent by any other person.

9. Smoking in the rooms of the public offices of each department is strictly prohibited.

NEW C. P. R. Elevator.

The first story on the new C. P. R. elevator at Port Arthur has been completed, and work is being rushed forward with all possible speed.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

WE PROGRESS.

We present our readers this week with an eight page, forty column sheet, in which form we propose to continue THE PROGRESS. When this paper was first started we fixed the subscription price at one dollar, and have steadily improved the paper, but adhering to the original price. By adopting this form we are enabled to give a large amount of reading matter made up from the latest news of the world as well as from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. We would request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers and sending us as frequently as possible items of news. We want a correspondent in every locality in the district of Assiniboia. We wish to remind those who owe us for subscriptions that it takes ready money to run a newspaper.

IS OUR ASSEMBLY LEGAL?

Our attention has been attracted by an editorial in the Prince Albert Times of the 24th September headed "North-west Assembly." The writer of this article dismisses the validity of the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly, and concludes by expressing his belief that there are to-day no legally elected representatives, and that such Assembly if called together, will have no force to legislate. The grounds for this belief are based upon certain presumed irregularities in the mode of issuing the writs of election, and in the proclamation of the regulations for holding the elections and prescribing the mode of proceeding thereat. The Legislative Assembly was constituted by the North West Territories Amendment Act assented to on the 22nd May, 1888. By Sec. 6 of this Act it was provided that the Lieut. Governor should (mandatory) cause writs to be issued by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in such form and addressed to such returning officers as he should think fit. By Sec. 16 of the same Act it was provided that the Governor in Council, i. e. the Governor-General of Canada, might appoint a Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. It would follow from the above sections that in order to hold valid elections under the Act referred to, the Governor in Council must first have appointed a Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and such Clerk, after his due appointment, have issued the election writs. On reference to the recent election proceedings it appears, however, that the writs were issued by Mr. A. E. Forget, the late Clerk of the defunct N. W. Council, and not by the first Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, (Mr. R. B. Gordon) whose appointment was not publicly made known until some time after the election. Mr. Forget described himself, so far as our recollection serves us, in the writ as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, but we cannot ascertain, after careful examination of the published orders in Council any record of his having been so appointed. If the writs of election were invalid, their being issued by a person without lawful authority, it would follow that all proceedings taken under them would be equally invalid. Prior to the passing of the North-west Territories Amendment Act of 1888 the Lieut-Governor of the Territories had authority, under Sec. 19 of the North-west Territories Act (R. S. C. cap. 50), to cause election writs for the N. W. Council to be issued by the Clerk of that Council, but this Sec. 19 was expressly repealed by the more recent Act. Again, Sec. 5 of the Act of 1888 provides that until the Legislature of the Northwest Territories shall otherwise determine, the law in force in the Territories at the time of the passing of that Act, relating to the election of members of the

North-west Council, should, subject to the provisions thereof, apply to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly. The law in force on 22nd May last was comprised in certain regulations contained in a Proclamation issued by Lieut. Governor Laird on 5th February, 1881, in pursuance of Sec. 19 of the Act referred to. Mr. Dewdney on 28th May last (after the passing of the Amendment Act) issued a further Proclamation, presumably under the powers of Sec. 19 aforesaid, repealing Mr. Laird's Proclamation, and regulations, and substituting others, which differed materially from those of Mr. Laird. But Sec. 19 having been repealed at this time by the Act of 1888, it is difficult to understand under what authority Lieut. Governor Dewdney's Proclamation was issued, and if unauthorized, the election proceedings thereunder would appear to be as irregular, and invalid as the original issue of the election writs.

We must confess that the contentions raised in the article alluded to seems prima facie to be well founded, and, unless refuted by the highest legal authority, must lead to very serious results. The question at issue is too important not to be set at rest forthwith. Either the doubts existing must be dispelled, or the errors remedied at the earliest possible date. With respect to the latter course, two alternative suggestions present themselves. The one, a new election validly held, the other, a remedial Dominion Act of Parliament, confirming the recent elections by statute, notwithstanding any irregularities in the mode of election. The latter would doubtless be the simpler and more economical solution of the apparent difficulties, if within the range and scope of constitutional authority, and after all the objections urged are purely legal and technical. There appears no reason to doubt, that the recent elections represented the views and wishes of the majority of the electors. At any rate under the provisions of the Act of 1888 about eight months remain, within which the first Legislative Assembly should meet, and it behooves the powers that be to see to it, that the Legislative Assembly, when convened, shall have undoubted and incontrovertible authority to fulfil the duties required of it by the electors.

MR. REDPATH WRITES A LETTER.

And so Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" has accepted our challenge, and written a letter, which we publish elsewhere in these columns. If what he is pleased to call our "clap trap" has such a depressing influence upon him as he represents, he must fear the force of our arguments will have such weight with the people as to induce them to pronounce so effectually in favor of Prohibition as thereby to deprive him of the opportunity of "restoring his system," unless he emigrates to a more congenial atmosphere. Notwithstanding his unblushing avowal, we are loth to think the "natural tone" of his system is as low as he indicates. His personal references to members of the North West Prohibitory Alliance are unworthy of notice. Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" says "what the people who are in favor of liquor being brought into the country want to know is why they should be dictated to by a noisy minority and told they are not to have liquor." The Prohibitionists believe they are in the majority and are prepared to submit to a vote of the people on that point. Before the licenses had any hope of introducing liquor into the country under the present law they were the loudest in the demand for a vote of the people. The Prohibitionists did not make the first demand, but not wishing to be arbitrary took up the gauntlet and prepared to meet the issue. The licenses have now apparently receded from the demand they made while the Prohibitionists stand firm. This looks like being worsted in the first skirmish. Prohibitionists are not cowards; they are not afraid of an appeal to the people; and if they get worsted will abide by the issue. Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" completely ignores

the demand for a vote of the people. He is apparently a coward and does not believe in British fair play as he wishes a "licensing ordinance" passed without regard to the opinions of the majority. The position of the Prohibitionists in reference to the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes is that it should be obtainable as easy as any other drug. The Prohibition for which we contend cuts off the "domestic" and tipping supply. But Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" is not consistent. It is not the medicinal supply that he is anxious about. He wants the licensed groceries, but he does not tell us why he wants them licensed at all. We will wait to see if he can. His letter is chiefly made up of assertions which are unsupported by proof and are not founded in fact. He says fifty per cent of the people who have settled here were totally unaware until they reached their destination that they could not obtain liquor if they wanted it. He has no means of showing that such was the case, and he certainly must think half the people of the country were stupid ignoramuses if they did not know anything about the law of the country they were coming to. If, in some instances they did not, they could not be here more than forty-eight hours before they found it out and if they did not like our Prohibitory law, Manitoba with a license law was not far off, and they could have taken the next train east. But no, they staid and thus became consenting parties to the law. Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" rings up the old stale chestnut about the income the country would derive from the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. It has been clearly demonstrated by reliable statistics that for every dollar of gain any country derives from the liquor traffic, it loses two dollars through its evils, and that is where "wilful waste produces woeful want." If Mr. "W. Syme Redpath" should undertake to write another letter, he will do well to remember that mere assertion is not argument. We have given much more attention to his letter than it is entitled to, but we are willing to meet protest or argument be it ever so feeble.

The Vidette tries to explain how it can favor Lieut-Governor Royal's beer permits and still be opposed to beer drinking, but does not succeed. One of the express conditions of those permits is that the beer must be consumed on the premises. Let the Vidette tell its readers how that can be done and not encourage "bar drinking customs," before it rages out "simpleton," etc. It is really amusing to see how those anti-Prohibitionists squirm when exposed to wholesome criticism. Our contemporary, with the wisdom of an owl, says "The people will drink something." Of course they will, but it need not be strong drink, four per cent beer, hop beer, or any such stomach wash. "The people" would be better off financially, physically, mentally or otherwise without any of them. And the Vidette knows it, as it talks about "such drinks as will prove the least hurtful." Then why compromise with wrong?



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Stabling at Fort MacLeod," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 16th October, for the several works required in the erection of Stabling at Fort MacLeod.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Clerk of Works at Regina, and on application to the Officer in Command at Fort MacLeod, on and after Monday, 24th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tenders.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 16th September, 1888.

NEW

Fall and Winter Goods!

NOW OPENED OUT.

S. H. CASWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.
Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout

SUITS FOR FAMILIES.

TERMS MODERATE.

A Full Assortment of Furniture!

OF ALL KINDS

Kept Constantly on Hand,

ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

Coffins and Caskets.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA,

Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

LIME FOR SALE! NEW BAKERY.

IN ANY QUANTITY.
Apply to FRANK MARWOOD,
Qu'Appelle.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-eyes for wagons.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.



J. G. MCKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship

Guaranteed

TERMS CASH.

WANTED.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT.
Apply to
MRS. B. B. BRADLEY,
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 4, 1888.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN,

Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

PIGS—WHITE.

Breeding sow over 8 months—1, 2 and 3, J. Shera.

POULTRY.

Light Brahma—D. J. Jolly.
Plymouth Rocks—D. F. Jolly, J. K. Lambert.
White Leghorn—J. K. Lambert, W. Hunt, P. Pirret.
Dorking—D. F. Jolly.
White Aylesbury ducks—J. G. Mutch, John MacIntyre, A. Seed.
Turkeys—J. Seed, J. Shera.
Antwerp pigeons—E. Tenant, J. Jackson, L. A. Smith.
Collection poultry—John Shera, J. K. Lambert.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Wheat, 2 bush, white fife—R. Hillhouse, Broadview; J. Asham, Pasqua's Reserve; B. F. Jolly, D. A. Parry, Little Wolfe, Assiniboine Reserve.
Red fife—S. Anticknapp, Boggy Creek; A. Seed, Carsdale; James Martin, Carsdale; John Balfour, Carsdale; G. A. Saxby; special, James Bole.
Barley—S. Anticknapp, Boggy Creek; S. Anticknapp; S. S. Bole; special, C. Bennie, Long Lake.
White Oats—1st and 2nd, Thos. Barton, The Bluffs; D. A. McDonald; J. S. Bole.
Black Oats—S. Anticknapp; J. Anticknapp; D. A. Parry, Boggy Creek; John Martin, D. F. Jolly.
Field Peas—P. B. Kelly, Ewe-W. Purdy.
Marrowfat Peas—C. Bennie, D. A. Parry, P. B. Kelly.
Indian Corn—John Balfour.
Flax Seed—James Bole, W. Purdy.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Early Rose Potatoes—H. Kearns, Fort Qu'Appelle; Wm. Mackay, John Martin.
Beau of Hebron—C. James, Donald McDonald, H. Kearns.
Potatoes, any kind—H. Kearns, —, D. A. Parry.
Table turnips—W. E. Bailey, S. Anticknapp, C. James.
Field Sweede turnips—Joseph Anticknapp, S. Anticknapp, T. C. Johnstone.
White turnips—T. C. Johnstone, C. James, J. Anticknapp.
White field carrots—J. Anticknapp, W. J. Garraway, S. Anticknapp.
Red field Carrots—C. James, S. Anticknapp.
Table Carrots—Chas. Martin, John Martin, D. McDonald.
Mangolds—D. McDonald, S. Anticknapp, H. Kearns.
Parsnips—E. Cars, Thos. Barton, H. Kearns.
Sugar beets—W. Purdy, J. Anticknapp, S. Anticknapp.
Red turnip beets—F. W. Everts, C. James, D. A. Parry.
Long blood beets—H. Kearns, R. Bourne, C. James.
Red onions—E. Cars, C. James, F. W. Everts.
Yellow or white onions—W. Purdy, E. Cars, F. W. Everts.
White cabbage—C. James, J. Anticknapp, T. C. Johnstone.
Red cabbage—C. James, J. T. Stemshorn, J. Anticknapp.
Cauliflower—H. Kearns, J. Anticknapp, T. C. Johnstone.
Tomatoes—F. W. Everts, C. James, Thos. Barton, Jr.
Pumpkins—W. Purdy, T. C. Johnstone, Squash—C. James, T. C. Johnstone, Chas. Martin.
Radish—W. C. Cullum, J. Anticknapp, H. Kearns.
Cucumbers—H. Kearns.
Melons—C. James.
Citrus—C. James, J. Seed, W. Purdy.
Sheaf of wheat—P. B. Kelly, C. Gilroy, W. Purdy.
Sheaf of oats—W. E. Bailey, T. Barton, Neil Martin.
Sheaf of barley—T. Barton, S. Anticknapp, W. C. Cullum.
Sheaf of rye—James Bole, W. Purdy, W. C. Cullum.
Celery—C. James, J. T. Stemshorn, S. Anticknapp.
Sheaf of clover—W. Purdy, S. Anticknapp, J. Anticknapp.
Sheaf of hay—John Martin, J. Anticknapp, S. Anticknapp.
Collection of vegetables—C. James.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Tab of butter, 50 lbs.—John McIntyre, Miss McDonald, Qu'Appelle; S. F. Callender, John Douglass.
Pail of butter, 20 lbs.—John McIntyre, John Martin, Geo. Short, D. Kennedy.
Butter, roll or print—John McIntyre, R. Bourne, W. C. Cullum, John Balfour.
Cheese, home-made—John Balfour, J. G. Mutch, Jas. Sweeney.
Assortment preserves—H. Kearns, A. Neville, P. B. Kelly.
Cherry wine, from native fruit—Mrs. D. Mowat, Mrs. Symonds, J. Seed.
Saskatoon wine—Mrs. D. Mowat, J. Seed, H. Kearns.
Pickles, home-made—J. T. Stemshorn, J. Dobbin, P. B. Kelly.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Single carriage harness—Sweet & McDonald.
Double carriage harness—Sweet & McDonald.
Lumber harness—Sweet & McDonald.
Pair fine top boots—McCarthy & Co.
Coarse top boots—McCarthy & Co.
Gent's fine shoes—McCarthy & Co.
Ready made boots and shoes—McCarthy & Co.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Plain woolen stockings—John Balfour, D. Kennedy, John Dobbin.
Plain woolen socks—A. Seed.
Ribbed woolen socks—D. Kennedy, Miss Brown, J. Seed.
Plain mittens—D. Kennedy, H. Kearns, John Balfour.
Fancy knitted mittens—A. Seed.
Woolen gloves—John Dobbin, A. Seed, J. Seed.
Crazy patchwork—J. K. Lambert, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Mrs. Sprague.
Home-made coverlet—Neil Martin, A. Seed, J. Seed.
Rag mat—A. Seed, H. Hood, A. Neville.
Mat, other than rag—A. Neville, J. Seed.
Crochet work in cotton—P. B. Kelly, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson.
Crochet work, woolen—Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Miss Rose, Mrs. Garraway.
Embroidery on silk—Miss Fisher, Miss McDonald, Miss Brown.
Embroidery on worsted—Mrs. Garraway, Mrs. Dixie Watson, Miss McDonald.
Embroidery on muslin—J. Seed, A. Seed, Mrs. Garraway.
Crewel work—Miss McDonald, Miss Sibbald.

Arrasine—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. D. Mowat, Mrs. Sprague.
Cozy, any kind—Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Garraway.

Home-made screen—Mrs. D. Mowat.
Fine hand sewing—Miss Brown, Miss Fisher, Mrs. D. Kennedy.
Plain machine sewing—Mrs. Symonds, S. F. Callender.
Ladies underwear—Mrs. Garraway, A. Seed, J. Seed.
Native flower work—Miss Brown, Miss McDonald.
Spatter work—P. B. Kelly, D. F. Jolly, Mrs. Garraway.

FINE ARTS.

Painting on wood or panels—W. W. Bole, Mrs. D. Watson, Mrs. Sprague.
Oil painting—Miss Scarlett, W. W. Bole, Miss Shannon.
Water color painting—Mrs. Garraway, Miss Fisher, Miss McDonald; special prize, Miss Gilroy.
Crayon painting—Mrs. Garraway, W. W. Bole.
Pen and ink drawing—A. Neville, Miss Fisher.
Pencil sketch—Miss Fisher, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Garraway.

SCHOOL WORK.

Map of Canada—S. Anderson, Etta Shannon, O. Anderson.
Map of North America—A. Scott, May Shannon, Hannah Jackson.
Copy book No. 2, 3 or 4—Herb. Hunt, Grace Young.
Copy book, No. 5 and upwards—H. Irvine, Bella McLachlan, Etta Shannon.

INDIAN EXHIBITS.

Bag of wheat—Geo. Asham, Pasqua's; Was-ee-can, Piapot's; Rock Chief, Assiniboine.
Bag of barley—Carry-the-Kettle, Assiniboine.
Bag of oats—Chief Jack, Assiniboine; Archie Rock, Piapot's; Muscowpetung.
Bag of potatoes—Geo. Asham, Big Sky, Piapot's; Francis Mahoney, Pasqua's; Bag of turnips—Big Darkness, Pasqua's; Yellow Legs, Assiniboine; Lawless, Pasqua's.
Bag of carrots—Chief Jack, Antonie Syera, Pasqua's; Archie Rock.
Bag of onions—Chief Jack, Antonie Syera.
Collection of vegetables—Chief Jack, Antonie Syera.
Collection of Indian corn—Hump-ar-nish-ed-a-tea, Pasqua's; Dry Walker, Assiniboine.
Bag of wild hops—Big Margaret, Pasqua's; Miss Dubois, Pasqua's.
Roll of butter—Mrs. Thos. Stevenson, Pasqua's; Mrs. Wm. Dubois.
Loaf of bread—Mrs. W. Dubois; Mrs. Non-chang-nass, Pasqua's; Mrs. Stevenson, Pair of mitts—Mrs. Stevenson, Mary Pasqua, Standing Buffalo's wife.
Socks—Mrs. Stevenson, Rabbit Skin, Assiniboine.
Comforter, knitted—Carry-the-Kettle, Mrs. Thos. Daniels, Pasqua's.
Wicker mats—Big Margaret.
Woman's dress—Mrs. Chief Jack.
Work by Indian children—One girl aged 10, from Pasqua's, Eva Kesie; special, Maggie Cappel, John Pasqua, Geo. Cappel.
SPECIAL PRIZES.
Five bushels red fife wheat—Jas. Bole.
Collection of house plants—Mrs. James.
Two bags barley—Chas. Bennie.
Milk cow, 2 year old—Geo. Short.
EXTRA INDIAN EXHIBITS.
Jam—Specials to Mrs. Thos. Stevenson, and Mrs. Syera.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The South Qu'Appelle agricultural show was held at Qu'Appelle, on Saturday last. Before the time for opening the show the immigrant building was filled with splendid specimens of vegetables, roots dairy produce, domestic manufactures, ladies' work, etc. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Royal and suite were escorted to the building and in the audience room in the absence of the President, Mr. Leslie Gordon, 1st Vice-President, presented him an address of which the following is a copy:

Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., Oct. 9, 1888.
To His Honor Lieut.-Governor Royal:

Sir: On your first visit as Lieutenant-Governor to this town we feel bound to tender you our hearty good wishes for your welfare during your tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. To many it would be an entire novelty to be placed in a country like this, but in you we have what many of us are proud to designate ourselves, a "Regular Old Timer." With the knowledge you have of the country you are called upon to govern, you will feel sure not only listen to the suggestions of its inhabitants as to its requirements, but will suggest and carry out other steps which will very materially add to its prosperity. You fortunately have come amongst us when the outlook is exceptionally bright, and at a time when we are reaping abundant crops and those of the finest quality, this after four years of partial success; has been the cause of great thankfulness to us all and will encourage many who have hitherto often sown but seldom reaped. Speaking on behalf of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society I must tender you our best thanks for having amidst the multiplicity of your engagements and official duties, come here to-day to open our fall show and examine critically as we feel sure you will, the several exhibits which we consider will fully prove to you that we live in a very fruitful land. There is one point in connection with these shows to which we should like to draw your Honor's attention and that is the difficulty in finding people who are willing to act as judges. The Directors of this Society think that if your Honor and the members of the Legislative Assembly would make a grant to pay the expenses of practical farmers from Manitoba and the Eastern provinces who would be willing to come up here in the fall and act as judges in the different classes at the shows, a great amount of satisfaction would be felt by the exhibitors and these farmers on their return home would be in a position to give their neighbors authentic information as to the boundless resources and great adaptability of the Northwest Territories for farming. At present societies are not in a position to help themselves in the matter and the first use they will have to put spare funds to will be in the erection of suitable buildings in which to hold their fall

shows, thus enabling them to hold them later in the year when the regular farm work is completed and the farmers are at liberty. Trusting that we may often have the pleasure of seeing you here and so becoming acquainted with yourself and family to all of whom we would extend a hearty welcome. I will now request you to declare our exhibition open.

W. STRE REDPATH, LESLIE GORDON, Hon. Sec.-Treas. 1st Vice-Pres.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Royal replied as follows:

Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society: Rest assured that I fully appreciate your kind expression of welcome upon the occasion of this my first official visit to your prosperous town.

In my appointment, as well as many other equally important steps lately taken by the Dominion Government, our friends in the East have shown that they are fully aware of the increasing requirements of this portion of Canada, and that they are ready to give these wants full and ample consideration.

Yes, I am what you are pleased to call a "Regular Old Timer," if by that expression you mean to say that I have been identified for the best part of my life with the men and the things of the West. Also, if you mean to say that I have ever been and shall ever be a firm believer in the immense capabilities of this domain.

Providence has made the Northwest to be the abode of a great, prosperous and contented nation. To you, to myself, to every one belongs the task of working out such a brilliant destiny. We do not want annexation with any foreign state; our form of government, our laws, our institutions, the different characteristics of the people of Canada, which tend to make a distinct and strong nationality, are second to none in the World. We do not envy the prosperity of anyone, nor are we prepared to disappear as a nation to have a doubtful share of their apparent wealth and prosperity.

I shall certainly place before the Legislature of the Territories your wishes as to the advisability of securing from Manitoba and the Eastern provinces, judges for the different classes at our fairs.

Permit me to congratulate you and the residents of this important district upon the abundant harvest which has been reaped, and to assure you of the pleasure which this visit has afforded me. I now declare this exhibition open.

When His Honor had declared the exhibition open, a large number of those present were introduced to him, and their was general hand-shaking. Mr. Royal made a very favorable impression by his affable and courtly manner. In the afternoon the horses and live stack, of which there was an excellent show, were exhibited on the grounds which had been previously prepared. The exhibition as a whole was very successful, and fully up to last year. The officers and directors deserve credit for the completeness of the preparations and that everything passed off so well. The following is the prize list:

HORSES.

Heavy Draught Stallion, A. Esplen, R. Bell.
General Purpose Stallion, A. Esplen, T. Skinner.
Heavy Draught Team, Boone & Miller, A. Webster.
General Purpose Team, Boone & Miller, G. R. Skinner.
Brood Mare with Foal, Heavy Draught, T. Skinner, A. Webster.
Brood Mare with Foal, General Purpose, T. Skinner, G. R. Skinner.
Colt or Filly 2 years old, Heavy Draught, A. Webster, T. Skinner.
Colt or Filly 2 years old, General Purpose, T. Skinner, Bunn & Ross.
Colt or Filly 1 year old, Heavy Draught, A. Webster.
Colt or Filly 1 year old, General Purpose, Pierre Isabelle, Bunn & Ross.
Foal, 1888, Heavy Draught, A. Webster, T. Skinner.
Foal, 1888, General Purpose, T. Skinner, G. R. Skinner.
Single Horse, Roadster, in harness, A. Esplen, T. J. Thompson.
Saddle Horse, J. R. Brown, G. H. V. Bulyea.
Pony, under 14½ hands, W. H. Middleton, G. R. Skinner.
Matched Team Ponies, 14½ hands or under, in harness, T. J. Thompson, W. H. Ellis.
Foal, 1888, out of pony mare under 14½, J. R. Brown, L. G. Pell.
Shod Horse, Blacksmith's Prize, McEwen and Marwood, divided.

CATTLE.

Durham Bull, (registered pedigree), Leslie Gordon, W. R. Motherwell.
Durham Cow, (registered pedigree), Leslie Gordon.
Grade Bull, J. H. Fraser, J. R. North.
Grade Cow, Leslie Gordon, T. Skinner.
Grade Heifer, W. R. Motherwell, C. S. Dickinson.
Grade Calf, Bull or Heifer, 1888, T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
Yoke Working Oxen, J. Fessant, L. G. Bell.

Fat Beast, Steer, Cow or Heifer, T. Skinner, T. Skinner.

SHEEP.

Ram, Long Wool, Pierre Isabelle, T. Skinner.
Ram, Short Wool, J. Fessant, J. Fessant.
Ewe, Long Wool, T. Skinner, T. Skinner.
Ewe, Short Wool, J. Fessant, G. D. Mackay.
Ram Lamb, Long Wool, T. Skinner.
Ram Lamb, Short Wool, J. Fessant, G. D. Mackay.
Ewe Lamb, Long Wool, T. Skinner, both prizes.
Ewe Lamb, Short Wool, J. Fessant, both prizes.
Pen of Sheep, 1 Ram & 4 Ewes, Long Wool, T. Skinner.
Pen of Sheep, 1 Ram & 4 Ewes, Short Wool, J. Fessant, both prizes.
5 Fleeces, Short Wool, J. Fessant.
SWINE.
Boar, under one year, any breed, Boone & Miller.
Sow, over one year, any breed, T. Skinner, Boone & Miller.
Sow, under one year, any breed, Boone & Miller, T. Skinner.
Sow and Litter, any breed, J. R. North, Boone & Miller.

POULTRY.

Pair Turkeys, T. G. Atkinson, P. Isabelle.
Pair Geese, P. Isabelle, James Whittingham.
Pair Ducks, White Aylesbury, J. G. Milne, Miss Kate Boyce.
Coop Spring Chickens, 6 Pullets and 1 Rooster, T. G. Atkinson, Gus Bersea.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks, 1 Rooster and 2 hens, Gus Bersea, Leslie Gordon.
Trio of Leghorns, 1 Rooster and 2 hens, James Weidman.
Pair of Pigeons, Miss Kate Boyce, G. S. Davidson.

GRAIN.

2 bush. Red fife Wheat, Boone & Miller, G. B. Murphy.
2 bush. Wheat, any other variety, Bunn & Ross, T. Skinner.
2 bush. Black Barley, T. Skinner, Boone & Miller.
2 bush. White Barley, Boone & Miller, G. B. Murphy.
2 bush. Black Oats, T. Skinner, Boone & Miller.
2 bush. White Oats, T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
2 bush. Field Pease, Boone & Miller, T. Skinner.
2 bush. Flax, Rev. A. Andrews, T. Skinner.
½ bush. Hops, J. G. Milne, G. R. Skinner.

ROOTS.

1 bush. Early Rose Potatoes, Bunn & Ross, L. G. Bell.
1 bush. Beauty of Hebron, T. Skinner, G. M. Bailey.
1 bush. any other variety, L. G. Bell.
1 bush. Swede Turnips, Boone & Miller, G. R. Skinner.
1 bush. White Turnips, T. Skinner.
1 bush. Mangel-wurzel, T. Skinner, W. R. Motherwell.
1 bush. Field Carrots, T. Skinner, Bunn & Ross.

VEGETABLES.

Collection of Vegetables, 6 kinds in one lot, L. G. Bell, J. G. Milne.
½ Peck Seed Onions, T. Skinner, Gus Bersea.
6 Parsnips, T. Skinner, Bunn & Ross.
6 Beets, Bunn & Ross, Leslie Gordon.
6 Table Carrots, T. Skinner, T. C. Atkinson.
5 Heads Cabbage, W. R. Motherwell, T. Skinner.
5 Heads Cauliflower, T. Skinner, D. H. Starr.
2 Citrons, G. M. Bailey, T. Skinner.
2 Cucumbers, T. Skinner, J. G. Milne.
2 Squash, T. Skinner.
2 Musk Melons, W. R. Motherwell.
2 Water Melons, J. G. Milne.
2 Pumpkins, T. Skinner.

DAIRY.

Tub or Crock Butter, not less than 15 lbs., Donald Macdonald, Bunn & Ross.
5 lbs Butter, in 1 lb rolls, Bunn & Ross, Leslie Gordon.
Cream Cheese, J. G. Milne.
Whole Milk Cheese, C. H. Bonesteel, W. R. Motherwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2 Loaves Home-made Bread, 2 lb

each, Boone & Miller, R. D. Strong. Assortment Home-made Pickles, 2 or more kinds, J. G. Milne, T. Winter.

Assortment Home-made Jams and Jellies, product of Native Fruit, 3 or more varieties, Mrs. Jewell, J. G. Milne.

LADIES WORK.

Pair Plain Knitted Woolen Stockings (women's), C. H. Bonesteel.
Pair Plain Knitted Woolen Socks (men's), Pierre Isabelle, Mrs. Boyce.
Pair Ribbed Knitted Woolen Socks, W. R. Motherwell, C. H. Bonesteel.
Pair Plain Knitted Mitts, C. H. Bonesteel, W. R. Motherwell.
Pair Knitted Mitts, Gus Bersea.
Home-made Coverlet Crochet, Mrs. Pitblado.
Home-made Coverlet, Knitted, D. Macdonald.
Rug (rag) Jas. McEwan, Jas. Whittingham.
Fancy Crochet Work in Cotton, C. H. Bonesteel, G. D. Mackay.
Fancy Crochet Work in Woolen, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Pitblado.
Fancy Knitted Work in Cotton, C. H. Bonesteel, Donald Macdonald.
Fancy Knitted Work in Woolen, Pierre Isabelle.
Embroidery in Silk, G. D. Mackay, Donald Macdonald.
Embroidery in Worsted, Donald Macdonald.
Embroidery in Cotton or Linen, G. D. Mackay.
Arrasine, Mrs. W. T. Thompson.
Tea Cozy, Mrs. W. T. Thompson, T. Skinner.
Plain Sewing, Hand, W. R. Motherwell, G. D. Mackay.
Plam Sewing, Machine, G. D. Mackay, C. H. Bonesteel.
Home-made Fur Cap, T. Winter, Donald Macdonald.
Home-made Fur Mitts, T. Winter.
Darned Netting, C. H. Bonesteel, Mrs. W. T. Thompson.
Braiding, C. H. Bonesteel, Donald Macdonald.
Penmanship for Children, Theresa Livingstone, Minnie Wismer.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 2nd November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next.

Balcarres and Indian Head via Abernethy, Knapew and Blackwood, computed distance 37 miles.
Balcarres and Indian Head, via Abernethy and Knapew, once per week, computed distance 27 miles.

Blackwood and Indian Head, once per week, computed distance 13 miles.
Kinistino and Prince Albert, via Puckahn, Haler and Aaskana, once per week, computed distance 48½ miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at this office until Thursday, the 18th October, for the several works required in the erection of Court House, at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 28th Sept, 1888.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, etc., Calgary, N. W. T." will be received at this office until Thursday, the 18th October, for the several works required in the erection of Court House, at Calgary, N. W. T.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Mr. Kenway, Clerk of Works, Calgary, on and after Saturday, 22nd September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 15th September, 1888.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 Timkin Buckboard, nearly new.
1 Set Hand-made Single Harness, new.
1 Buford Sulky Plow, Land roll.
1 Buford Sulky, strong and in No. 1 order.

TAYLOR & WILSON,

Whitecourt.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Price of Coal—The Megantic Murderer Crosses Over the Line.

Model Farm for Nova Scotia—General Laurie Likely to be Unopposed.

The Town of Sawyerville in a State of Siege—Col. Houghton on Hand.

Death of John Charles Dent, the Well-known Canadian Literature.

Chapleau to be Knighted—Baxter Will Fight the Warrant.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—A bench warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of James Baxter, broker, of Montreal, who failed to answer to a subpoena served upon him to appear here and make deposition in the Barnett case.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 26.—During a baseball game here to-day, John Davis, second baseman of the Leamingtons, was seriously spiked, possibly fatally. The spike tore through the bridge of his nose, cutting all the veins and one artery. He is the most prominent dry goods man in Leamington.

GOMERICH, Sept. 26.—The sculling race here to-day between William O'Connor, of Toronto, and George W. Lee, of New York, two miles with three turns, was won by O'Connor by one length in 12:50.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 26.—The biggest storm of the season raged here last night and this morning, making a tremendously heavy sea on the bay and lake. Boats arriving tell an experience of very rough weather, but no disasters are so far reported. The Campana did not experience a very rough time, the wind being aft, and did not overtake her until daylight. She reports passing the Alberta this morning at 2 o'clock in calm water on Lake Superior, and she would be in a safe place when the storm met her, so that friends of passengers on board that vessel need have no anxiety about their safety. The Katabeka, on her trips to and from the river this forenoon, was tossed like a feather. This afternoon the storm abated, although the sky presents a treacherous appearance, and the wind is again rising.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 26.—It has been discovered by the auditors that the city treasurer and city clerk of Victoria are short in their accounts to the extent of nearly \$5,000.

The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Titania cleared to-day for London, England, with 33,782 cases of salmon and a quantity of furs; total value over \$250,000. The Titania is the fastest vessel afloat, and an effort will be made to complete the voyage within one hundred days.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The Postoffice department is collecting information bearing on the question of the rates on letter postage. The proposed reduction of the postage from three to two cents involves the important question of revenue.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The Italian navy at Parquetville, on the border, are still in a state of mutiny. They hold under a strong guard several cars and much material. So far they have not crossed into the United States, but threaten to do so. They have also threatened to kill General Manager Sweet should he cross over into Canada. The volunteers, who are scattered over a large portion of country have been ordered out.

SHERBROOKE, Sept. 27.—A gang of American laborers working on the Hereford railway at Hall's Stream, who were prevented from continuing tracklaying by Italian strikers, have procured arms from Stewartstown on the other side of the line, so that if they are molested to-day they are determined to keep on even if they have to resort to arms to defend themselves. Two or three hundred Italians from Auckland Camp are expected to come up and stop them, when bloody work is feared. Troops are in readiness to set out from Cookshire and it is likely will reach the American crew this afternoon. The cavalry number one hundred men, with a like number of infantry. Tin boxes of ammunition have been sent from Cookshire. It is feared the ringleaders among the Italians have incited the strikers to an obstinate resistance.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—A. T. Lepine, the labor candidate, was elected to the Commons for Montreal East yesterday by 273 majority. A telegraph operator, named Joseph Morain, was arrested for attempting to perjure L. O. David, M. P. P.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Porier, the defeated candidate in Montreal East, says he was beaten through his friends being over-confident of success. There is no talk of contesting the election, although it is admitted that enormous sums of money were spent in buying up votes. Conservatives and workmen are jubilant.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—The chairs to be established by the city in Toronto university will be the subjects of English Literature and Mineralogy.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Albert Griffith, agent of the Canada News Company, who had charge of the news depot at the Union station, left for Detroit on Saturday night, his household goods having preceded him. It is stated about \$1,000 of his employers' money has gone with him.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—The Governor General with his secretary returned from Ottawa last night, when a brilliant dinner party was given at the viceregal quarters on the Citadel.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—It is very stormy on the Gulf this morning. Two men were drowned at the mouth of the Grand River, and many fishing boats were lost.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon during the balloon ascension at the Central Fair grounds, Thomas Wensley, a young man residing in Ottawa, having become entangled in the ropes as the ascent was made,

The clinging victim tried to twist his legs around the pendant ropes leading from the balloon to the parachute, but it was impossible to do so, and not until a height of a thousand feet or more had been reached did he loosen his hold. The poor fellow came down like lightning to his death. When he let go he dropped for some distance with his feet towards the ground, then he rolled over on his side and was plainly seen drawing his arm across his face as if in the act of rubbing the perspiration from his brow. Turning over with his face downwards, he disappeared from view and was found a few minutes after in a field adjoining the exhibition. The unfortunate man lay on his back, with his hands outstretched, and looked as if he had died a natural death, there being no marks on the body of any kind. Life was extinct. An examination of the remains showed that the neck was broken, and the bones of the legs and arms almost smashed to atoms.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—W. G. Gilmour, proprietor of the Windsor house at Mattawa, was found dead in his room on Tuesday morning and developments before the coroner's jury caused a big sensation. Joseph St. Denis, a young dupe of Don Juan proclivities, unblushingly admitted having for over a year past had free access to Mrs. Gilmour's bedroom, the last occasion being the night of Gilmour's death, when he was in bed with Mrs. Gilmour on the ground floor while her husband lay dying on the third, and only left "by jumping out of a window" when word was brought to Mrs. Gilmour that her husband was dead. This fellow's cool effrontery, coupled with an attempt at perjury, induced the judge to give him a severe lecture, ending with an order to leave Mattawa. There had been a quarrel between this man Gilmour and his wife the previous afternoon over St. Denis. Mrs. Gilmour threw a bottle at the deceased, striking him on the head, inflicting a wound which caused death. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and Mrs. Gilmour was taken to jail to-day.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—Hon. E. Dewdney was yesterday sworn in as Minister of the Interior.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Ex-Lieut. Governor Robitaille is seriously ill at his home in New Carlisle, Grand River.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 28.—Isaac Jackson and John O'Brien got into a dispute in Chatham, Northumberland county, when Jackson drew a revolver and shot O'Brien dead. Both men had been drinking. Jackson has been arrested.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—The first sod of the Cornwall Valley railway was turned at Canning yesterday by Stephen Sheffield, president of the company.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 28.—Rev. Dr. Crawley, one of the founders of Acadia college, and probably the oldest Baptist minister in the country, died at Wolfville yesterday, aged ninety years.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—The death is announced of John Charles Dent, a gentleman well-known in Canadian literary circles. He had been a long time connected with journalistic work in Toronto and was possessed of much ability. He was forty-six years of age and a native of Kendal, Westmoreland.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—Three sons of the Governor-General, Hon. Victor G. and Hon. F. Stanley, are passengers by to-day's outward Allan line steamship.

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—The milk license of Wm. Bark, of Barton township, was cancelled because it was discovered that the milk he sold the hospital and the house of refuge was of very poor quality, and much inferior to that dispensed to his regular customers. He alleged that the milk was tampered with by the employees of these institutions, but the charge is denied.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—An extraordinary story comes from Cow Bay, C. B. Three little boys were playing "pig." One, the 6-year-old son of Mrs. Anderson, who keeps the village hotel, was bound hand and feet by his companions and thrown upon the ground, when his throat was cut with an old, rusty, blunt knife. The little boy has died from the effects of the wound. The tragedy was enacted "in play," and the perpetrators are too young to arrest, but the affair has caused intense excitement in the country.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Judge Dugas was asked to endorse the bench warrant for the arrest of James Baxter and has set down the hearing of the case for three o'clock this afternoon. Baxter's counsel, Donald McMaster, Q. C., claims that all the proceedings are irregular and that the Toronto court cannot force his client to appear before it. Baxter says he will spend \$5,000 if necessary in fighting the case.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Nineteen members of the New York and Manhattan Amateur Athletic association have arrived to take part in the M.A.A.A. games to-morrow.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau has received a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, thanking him for the cable message congratulating him on his new and deserved title in which Sir Charles hopes shortly to be able to reciprocate congratulations, when the sovereign shall recognize Chapleau's great merit and services to his crown and country.

SHERBROOKE, Sept. 28.—Judgment in the De Baum case has been postponed for eight days and the prisoner remanded to jail.

ANDOVER, N.B., Sept. 27.—The grand jury inquiring into the killing of Mrs. Howes, of Boxton, by poisoning fishermen, have returned a true bill for murder against Phillipine and Trafton. The third person arrested has been discharged.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—The small-pox scare here has collapsed. No new cases have developed themselves and the patients in the hospital are doing well. Vaccination stations will be opened this afternoon in several portions of the city.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—Work on Victoria college will be commenced next spring. Rev. Dr. Potts has just returned from a tour of the districts of the Toronto conference and reports that the quarter of a million necessary will be raised.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The terrible accident at the fair grounds is found to be entirely due to the recklessness of Wensley, who seems to have stuck to the balloon despite frequent warnings to let go. What prompted such an insane action, unless it was a desire for notoriety, is not known.

SAWYERVILLE, Que., Sept. 28.—This village is in a regular state of siege. The town

hall and Deacon Sawyer's residence have been turned into barracks, and the cavalry guards patrol the streets and the surroundings of the village. The volunteers are cheerful. The Italians are scattered all over the line, and are quiet at present, not so much because they are afraid of the volunteers, for they have declared openly that if they intend to make trouble they would not be stopped by the soldiers, and would rather be cut to pieces first, but because they want to give the company as much time as possible to pay back wages. This the company refuses to do, though it promises to pay regularly from last Monday if they will start work again. The Italians have a large quantity of dynamite and threaten, if not paid up now, to blow up the company's stores. So far the rioters have prevented any one else working in their stead. Col. Houghton, D.A.C., is expected to arrive on the scene of trouble in a few hours.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 27.—Last evening three youths, Fred Adams, Peter and Vincent Bowell, attempted to pound blasting powder to gun powder, Peter Bowell doing the work and the other two gazing on. The powder exploded, doing injury to all three. Adams being the worst. His hands are badly burned and eyes very much injured, and are now sightless, but there are hopes they can be saved. The clothing of Vincent Bowell caught fire, and neighbors came to his rescue and tore him off him. Adams is in the hospital and all three are progressing as well as can be expected.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—The Nova Scotia government has purchased one hundred acres of good land in the vicinity of Truro, to found a model farm in connection with the school of agriculture, at a cost of \$7,400.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—Owing to the short time before nomination in Shelburne county it is doubtful if the Liberals will have a candidate in the field to oppose General Landis. No strong man has been named who will accept the nomination.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—It is stated on good authority that Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, has left for the States, Major McAuley having made a settlement with him. It was for this reason he came to the village last week to bid his friends good-bye. While in the village the Quebec detectives were warned of his presence and went in pursuit of him, but he eluded them and crossed the line, where he remains.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—It has been decided by the coal trade branch of the board of trade that on and after the 1st of October the price of coal in Toronto would be advanced twenty-five cents per ton. The price at present is \$5.75 for egg.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 28.—Emmerson, Liberal, was elected to the local legislature for Albert county to-day.

JACKFISH BAY, Sept. 28.—Fire broke out in Mrs. Gerlitz's hotel this morning shortly after 5 o'clock. The house and its contents were entirely destroyed. Two men, Daniel Brown and one Cunningham, were burned to death in the building. It is believed that the fire was caused by a lamp explosion. The loss is not known. No insurance. Mrs. Gerlitz herself was badly burned and cut. The place was generally known as a low and disreputable den.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—The police magistrate after hearing argument in the Cox case yesterday afternoon dismissed the charge of fraud in connection with the \$8,000 transaction on the ground of want of evidence. As the Crown counsel said they had further evidence to offer on the \$1,000 charge, Cox was remanded for a week, but his bail was reduced to two sureties of \$2,000 each. It is believed here that the failure of ex-Cashier Allan to make his appearance has upset the Crown's case and that Cox will get clear of the \$10,000 charge also.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 28.—The grand jury at Andover have found a true bill against Phillipine and Trafton for the murder of Mrs. Howes, on the Tobique river, in August. The trial is now proceeding, and is likely to last several days. There is much bitter feeling on the part of settlers, as the murder was the result of government leases of fishery grounds to the disadvantage of settlers. It is expected the verdict will be one of manslaughter.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Tenders are invited for an extension of the Port Arthur breakwater, which is to be 2,000 feet long, and will render Port Arthur a much safer harbor. The period of receiving tenders closes on the 19th of October.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Rev. Dr. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria college, who has just returned from a visit to the educational centres of the United States, strongly favors a group of buildings, instead of a single building, for the new Methodist university. If his plans are carried out there will be a central building, college chapel and library, with lecture-rooms attached, where the study of literature and history will be carried on, the library being used just a laboratory is used in teaching chemistry. If a residence is determined on that will make a fourth building. Rev. Dr. Potts reports that he now has \$250,000, and that canvassing the western districts will bring the amount up to \$300,000.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—Chief Justice Dorian this morning sentenced Pitcher, the Providence bank defaulter, to seven years in the penitentiary.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Judge Dugas this morning refused to endorse the warrant issued at Toronto for the arrest of James Baxter, owing to defects.

SAWYERVILLE, Sept. 29.—The strikers in a body made an attack on a trestle situated about half-way between Cookshire and Sawyerville shortly after midnight. Keely, who was in command of a company of volunteers, is guarding it. As the Italians advanced to within a short distance he ordered the men to fire a volley in the air, which sent them scattering in every direction. They were pursued for some moments, but as there were no orders given to capture them the soldiers returned to the post. Col. Houghton made a personal inspection of the different parts this morning and expressed satisfaction at the arrangement made by Col. Pope. Forty men protected the laborers engaged in laying iron this morning at the end of the line. Col. Houghton has decided to remain here several days directing the movements of the military in person, and has sent to Montreal for field accommodations. The Cookshire company is en route for Hall's stream, making about three hundred troops under arms. A council of war, at which Houghton pre-

sided, was held this morning, when it was decided to call out no more men for the present, but simply to act on the defensive. The Italians announce that they will not start till Monday before making any big demonstration, to allow the company to announce its terms.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The resolution of Mr. Sherman, which authorizes the Senate committee on foreign relations to sit during the recess, and make an inquiry into the relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, was to-day reported back to the Senate, without recommendation. This means that the resolution is to be made the text of speeches, and it is not expected that it will serve any other purpose. It will be a convenient campaign football for the two parties, and will serve every purpose of the retaliation bill of the House without compelling the Republicans to make a record on the retaliation bill before the election, which some of them are indisposed to do. The retaliation bill has been referred to a sub-committee of the committee on foreign relations, and a committee, in a parliamentary sense, is "a nurse that cares not for it." There is no expectation in the committee, or in the sub-committee, that the bill will be reported to the Senate, unless it shall be with an unfavorable report. The expectation is that there will be no report.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 28.—Tuesday was a big day at the capital. The county commissioners of all the counties along the Northern Pacific were here to meet the Governor and with Solicitor McNaught of the Northern Pacific, discuss the question of taking railroad lands. The meeting was the result of an order by the auditor to tax the lands. As a result of the order the Northern Pacific refused to pay its gross earnings tax, and is holding \$103,000 now due. The meeting was to ascertain the wishes of the different counties and to decide upon a policy in the matter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—P. D. Armour appears completely undisturbed by reports from a meeting of English stockholders in the St. Paul road to the effect that 150,000 shares were represented and that they will act with Drexel, Morgan & Co., in investigating the future prospects of the road. He is only irritated at the reflections cast upon him by speculators. Mr. Armour said: "The action is all right. It is what I should want to do if I was one of those Englishmen. If I had a controlling interest in the business I should want to manage it and know that it was being conducted in the best manner."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Rio Grande city say everything is quiet. One hundred and fifty men arrived here to-day, making a sufficient force to check the rioters if necessary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A Jacksonville special says: "The outlook is a trifle better to-day. The lowering of the number of cases and a decrease in the death rate inspires hope that the worst is over. Colored people are suffering most now and ravages of the disease seem confined mostly to the suburbs. A telegram from Baldwin states that the fever has broken out in the town of Sanderson, nine miles from McClary. Physicians, nurses and supplies are requested and will be sent."

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27.—At noon to-day the thermometer was 58. The number of new cases reported 32; two deaths. Cooler weather the past few days materially lessened the number of cases developed each day, while the number of convalescents discharged increases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The ship Resigadera went ashore off Point Fermin, and will, it is thought, be a total wreck. She is a British vessel and commanded by Captain Purcell. Resigadera was from Newcastle bound for this port. The cargo consisted of 2,500 tons coal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Heavy forgeries have been discovered in the Produce Exchange. The trustees of the gratuity fund are now in session. No names are mentioned in regard to the forgeries, but it is said that Attorney Foster, of the gratuity, has not been seen since Tuesday. The amount of the forgeries is estimated at \$160,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Sun this morning announces that Sir Morell Mackenzie's counterblast to the German medicines is to be published simultaneously in London, Paris and Berlin, and that the American publication of Dr. Mackenzie's work is exclusively in the hands of the Sun, and will be issued entire on Sunday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A special to the News from St. Paul says that Joseph Wheelock, editor of the Pioneer Press, will come to Chicago early next month, and on November 1 succeed R. W. Patterson as managing editor of the Chicago Tribune. It is stated that Joseph Medill will retire to his villa near Florence, Italy, with his family, and that on November 1 Mr. Patterson becomes chief of the European bureau with headquarters in London and Paris, only a short railway run from where his father-in-law's villa is located. Mr. McCormack, of St. Louis, another son-in-law of Mr. Medill's, it is reported, will return to Chicago and become business manager of the Tribune pending Medill's absence in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In the session of the Senate yesterday, after a discussion on several yellow fever resolutions, Sherman reported from the foreign relations committee, without recommendation, his resolution of inquiry into the state of relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, and it was placed on the calendar. He said that the committee did not want to enter into consideration of the matter without the fullest information. The committee did not want to press a vote on any subject at the present session of Congress, nor was he authorized to say that it would at the next session. The conference report on the Sunday civil bill was agreed to.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—There was a big fire in the central part of the business district this morning. At 10 o'clock fire was discovered in the building 15 and 17 Lake street, occupied by S. G. Wilkins & Co., manufacturers of fine furniture. It is said three workmen were burned to death. The charred remains of W. Cook have been taken out and a search is being made for others. The fire at this hour, 12 o'clock, is now under control. The loss on the stock of Wilkins & Co. is about \$60,000, insured for \$40,000. The loss on the build-

ing, which is a five-story structure, will be \$65,000; insured. The adjoining property suffered slightly by water. The fire started in the basement, and was fed by paints, oils, etc., and spread with frightful rapidity.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Sept. 28.—Reports of prairie fire losses are coming in from every direction, and the worst fears more than realized. Between Jamestown and Langford a strip of country fifty miles wide was burned over, hundreds of small farmers sustaining loss ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Nearly all the hay in the southern part of Barnes county was destroyed, and the same can almost be said of wheat in Montpelier. The names of a dozen have been heard whose wheat escaped the August frosts, only to be burned in September's fire.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 28.—It is learned that the Northern Pacific railway company has recently negotiated the sale of 700,000 acres of its land. Fifty thousand acres of this land will be selected this fall and the remainder next year. The names of purchasers have not been made public, but it is understood they are residents of New York and Germany. German capital is largely interested in the road, and it is believed that through the influence of Henry Villard the sale has been made. It is the largest land deal ever made in the territory.

DENVER, Sept. 28.—The police are holding a man suspected of being Tascott, the murderer of Sull, wanted in Chicago. He answers the description.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 28.—The man who was arrested here as Tascott gives his name as Edward Carter. He has worked here two weeks as a bartender. He has a scar on one leg and scars on his elbows and one tooth is filled with gold. In these respects and in general appearance he answers the description of Tascott. His accuser is an unknown man, who has followed him through Oregon, California, Nevada and other western districts for several months, and finally denounced him to the police.

Carter has been discharged on the ground that his resemblance to Tascott is not sufficient to hold him.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 28.—The feeling is more hopeful this morning than for several days owing to a decrease in new cases and in the death rate. The fine weather is helping the sick a great deal. Gen. Hollenbeck, a telegraph operator from Memphis died this morning. He had fever at Memphis 1878. Col. Daniel and cashier Eaker are both very low. Editor Baker, of the Post, is doing fairly and thought to be out of danger.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—There was less excitement on charge this morning. It was so near the end of the September deal that there was a feeling of relief apparent. "Old Hutch" announced to all acquaintances that the price for Sept. was \$2, but there was no demand for it at that price, although \$1.69 was bid all over the pit without stirring any wheat. December wheat opened active at 99½ and advanced to 99½; then it fell off to 99 and then advanced steadily until at noon it was quoted at 102. There seemed to be little outside trading as the September corner has frightened the lambs.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Owing to fears of a military emute precautionary measures have been taken in the barracks at Saragossa, Seville and other places.

ACKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 17.—Advices received from Samoa indicate that the partisans of the deposed king Malietoa had an engagement with the army of King Tanamases and totally defeated it. King Tanamases' army was commanded by the German officer, Branders.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The Wolff company, of which Michael Davitt and other Nationalists are members, has declared a dividend of seven per cent. The Freeman's Journal urges Davitt to show how to meet the attacks of the Tories instead of criticising the alliance between Gladstonians and the Nationalists.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The situation of the telegraph strike in France is still unchanged. Paris papers are suffering serious inconvenience in consequence of the strike, and business is much impeded. The government declines to yield to the demands of the operators and clerks.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A conference of miners was held at Manchester to-day, the delegates to which represent 250,000 miners. It was decided to cause a general strike on October 29 unless an advance of ten per cent was made in their wages. It was also agreed that an advance would not be accepted unless it was universal.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In reference to the statement made yesterday by the coroner at the inquest of the last Whitechapel murder, to the effect that the submaster of the Pathological museum was approached by an American who wanted to buy specimens of uterus at £20 a piece, medical men generally are of the opinion that some medical student has been playing a hoax upon the coroner. The physicians say that it is easy to buy specimens of uterus for five dollars in the United States after an inquest upon bodies of paupers, and it is regarded as very unlikely that an American would come to England to purchase what he can easily procure in the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Important official business has compelled Sir Charles Tupper to relinquish his intention to address the assembled chambers of commerce, now assembled at Cardiff. The hope is expressed that Tupper will take an early opportunity to reaffirm Canada's firm attitude in respect to her relations with the States.

The Scotland crofter emigration commissioners will complete their inquiry in a fortnight. The accepted families leave Glasgow for Canada the beginning of March, two months earlier than this year's batch. The commissioners speak highly of the fitness of the selected emigrants.

Sir George Stephen announces his intention to build and endow a cottage hospital, at a cost of £5,000, in Dufftown, Scotland, for the benefit of Morlich and Glenrines parishes. The gift is highly appreciated.

Four thousand people saw the Canadians defeat the Middleboro 3 goals to 2 at football yesterday. Hard luck still follows the Canadians. The play is much more one-sided than the score indicates.

It is semi-officially denied that the Canadian Pacific is moving towards the acquisition of the Manitoba & Northwestern.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Count Herbert Bismarck and his military suite selected 19

accompany the Emperor William on his accompanying tour have started for Frankfurt.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Emperor of Austria explains that although she admires Heine's poetry she withdraws her donation to the Heine monument fund at the request of the Emperor in consequence of Heine's insults to the Hohenzollerns.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The North German Gazette, the Cologne Gazette and Berlin Post publish a semi-official hint to France to hasten the conclusion of the inquiry into the shooting of a porter of the German embassy at Paris.

CHROSTAK, Sept. 21.—A lefty wooden tenement filled with people was burned here to-day. The staircase was destroyed before the inmates could escape. Many leaped into the street mortally injured by falling on the stones. Sixteen were burned to death in the house.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—It is officially stated that Prince Bismarck has obtained Emperor William's consent to prosecute the publishers of the Deutsche Rundschau, for revealing state secrets and printing abstracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary. The prosecution will be conducted in the name of the Emperor. The publishers of the Review have ceased to sell the editions containing portions of the diary.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a report prepared by Bismarck, stating that some errors both of fact and chronology appear in the published extracts of the late Emperor Frederick's diary which had led him to believe that the abstracts are not authentic. The Chancellor declares that he was not allowed in 1870 to speak to Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, of important political subjects, because Emperor William feared indiscreet revelations might be made to the British court.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—On Saturday Prince Bismarck addressed the people at a harvest festival at Seimann, felicitating them upon the comparatively good harvest after the bad winter and rainy summer. He referred to the accession of William III as follows: "The gloomy days have given way to bright sunshine. We can look with pride upon the present emperor. He is every inch a soldier and will fight bravely if Germany should ever be attacked. But he loves his subjects too much not to do his utmost to preserve peace. Those among you who were with me in France in 1870 know what a harvest home can be when an enemy is at hand. There is little life then for a tiller of the soil. Let us therefore, today, think of our emperor and give him a thundering 'Hoch unser Kaiser lebe hoch.' The toast was drunk by all."

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamer City of New York arrived to-day, after a passage of seven days and 23 hours. Her circulating pumps were defective, and she was only able to use the starboard engine for days. She met continuous gales, during which two passengers were thrown on deck and had ribs broken. The passengers were greatly frightened, one went insane and was put in a straight jacket.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—Two officers who ascended the Mangart Mountain with guides were overtaken by a fog and fell over a precipice. One was killed and the other had a narrow escape from death.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—In order to obviate the disagreeable consequences of embury the publishers of the Deutsche Rundschau have revealed to the government the name of the person who communicated the text of Emperor Frederick's diary. Prof. Dr. Schöckel, of Hamburg, who, leaning to the conservative side of Liberalism, enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperor. Dr. Göttinger lived in London several years, as he had previously in Berlin in the capacity of Prussian minister resident. What his personal relations to Prince Bismarck are is not clear, but not being a radical leader his primary motive in divulging the diary could not have been to give the Liberals a puff for the forthcoming Prussian election on the strength of the late emperor's admitted sympathy with the Freisinners or the liberal development of Germany.

It will be the main object of the criminal investigation, which has now been set afoot, to discover the motives that underlie the publication. Meanwhile, in spite of all reasons alleged against the genuineness of the diary by the chancellor, there is not one person in a hundred, or even in a thousand, who refuses to believe implicitly that Emperor William wrote down with his own hand everything ascribed to him. Slight rumors, time, place or fact may have crept into the journal, but that does not invalidate the genuineness and creditability, so it is universally argued.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—A discharge of artillery yesterday, by which the emperor narrowly escaped being shot, was caused by the failure of artillerymen to hear the bugle signal to cease firing. The battery was ordered to a depression of ground, and as the emperor rode up to inspect the target gun it was discharged, and barely missed killing some of the party, including the emperor.

CANADIAN REMINISCENCES.

Boasting the Rowdies—Convocation of Toronto University.

A compromise has been effected and the trouble with the Italian railroad navies is over. A boiler exploded on the fair grounds at Waukegan, Monday, seriously scalding father and son named Hirst.

During the opening lecture of Trinity Medical College Monday, three drunken students conducted themselves so outrageously that the lecturer had to retire. Dean Smith and others remonstrated with them, and the hall had to be cleared. The rowdies have been expelled.

A special convocation of Toronto university was held Monday afternoon, for the conferring of degrees in arts and agriculture. The proceedings were invested with more than usual interest from the fact that a degree of bachelor of the science of agriculture was conferred by the university for the first time. There was a large attendance, including the Minister of Agriculture, the president and faculty of Ontario agricultural colleges. The following got degrees of B.A.: J. W. Kerr, E. C. Stewart, and F. B. Stewart. The following got degrees of B.S.A. (bachelor of the science of agriculture): J. A. Craig, G. C. Mann, J. J. Fee, B. E. Patterson and J. A. Fee. The degrees were delivered by the Minister of Agriculture and others.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Collision at Sea—Payment of Members of Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A letter from Royat describes Lord Salisbury's daily life there. The Prime Minister takes long walks in company with Lady Salisbury, and is fond of bathing in the iron and arsenic baths, enlivened with jets of carbonic acid gas. The Royat doctors are nine in number, and they try to multiply their opportunities of being useful by visiting their patients three times a day. Besides the English Premier and the Russian Ambassador, there are to be met with in the baths Sir John Gorst, M.P., the Prince and Princess Bonaparte Wyse and M. Meilhae, the composer.

Mr. Gladstone's Rapidity of Speech.

The reporters are growing at the increased rapidity of Mr. Gladstone's speaking. When Mr. Gladstone was premier the shorthand men found him the best speaker in the house to make a "clean note" of, but he increases in intensity and fluency of speech, and it has become quite difficult to follow him, so rapidly does his words crowd on each other.

Payment of Members of Parliament.

It is not generally known that the arguments in favor of payment of members of parliament may be supported by an appeal to history. During at least three out of the six centuries of the life of the English House of Commons the members of it received wages for their attendance as a matter of course. The money for this purpose was provided, not by the national exchequer, as is now proposed, but by the county or borough, and we can readily understand wealthy men who coveted a place in parliament would recommend themselves to the electors by offering to go for nothing. The following anecdote, for example, shows how this motive would work: In the reign of Henry VI, or thereabouts, the electors of the county of Lincoln complained that the sheriffs of the county had returned to parliament two knights without consulting the freeholders of the county. The cause of the complaint is not, as we might imagine, popular indignation against official interference with the freedom of election; that did not trouble the free and independent voters of Lincolnshire. Their real grievance, as stated in the court of King's bench, was that they could have found, if they had been allowed, two other knights, who would have been willing to sit in parliament for just half the wages demanded by those who were returned.

Sir John Lubbock's Ant.

Sir John Lubbock is in some distress. He has lost a queen ant which he had kept under a glass case for over fourteen years. She had succumbed to extreme old age. This incident of the British association and its scientific or quasi-scientific revelations reminds me that Miss Lydia Becker has declared herself on the side of the great corset case. She believes in a corset which a great number of scientists and doctors do not believe in. Miss Becker would have them moderately tight, and there is the pressure of the argument, for how is the moderation to be determined? That a discussion on such a theme was admitted by the profundities of the British association shows the latitudinarian character of modern science. But it may be doubted if the British association precept in such a delicate matter will go for much.

A Rare Treat.

The Balloon society of Great Britain, which is not particular as to the source of the grist which it brings to the mill, has just prepared a rare and novel intellectual treat for the inhabitants of this benighted city. It announces a lecture, the first given in this country, in the Maori language. Verily, here is a treat for the citizens returning home after the holidays.

Collisions at Sea.

The recent fatal collision in the Atlantic between the Thingalla and the Geiser has occasioned a long correspondence in the Times as to the cause of collisions at sea. Admiral Colomb, who has borne the heat and the burden of this controversy, contends that the board of trade rule, as it at present stands, is a frequent and fruitful cause of collision. When the officer in charge uses "green light on his port side, or a red light on his starboard side, he knows his position to be one of danger. The board of trade rule prescribes for this case as for others, that the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other. So far so good, but the instructions as to what is the particular mode of keeping out of the way are what Admiral Colomb most vehemently condemns. Every ship's officer knows the rhyme in which these instructions are embodied: "To act as judgment says is proper, to port or starboard, back or stop her." But while he is enjoined to remember this rhyme, he is also warned by the official compiler of the rules issued by the board of trade never to forget "that if he ports to a green light ahead or on his port bow, or starboards to a red light ahead or on his starboard bow, he is doing his best to get into collision." If this be so, why should the official interpreter declare to be "doing his best to get into collision"? What is the use of leaving to the decision of a hasty and possibly perplexed judgment what good seamanship will almost invariably decide in one way? This is Admiral Colomb's question, and it has yet to be answered.

Clubland Rejuvenating.

Half of clubland is still in the hands of the painter and paperer. The St. Stephen's club is closed to militant Conservatives, just as the older race of warriors are obliged to find a camp at the Army and Navy pensioning the re-opening of the "Senior." The Reform and the Carlton smell unpleasantly of varnish and white-wash; the academic atmosphere of the Athenaeum is rendered aggressively pungent by the odors of French polish; while the Devonshire will soon be as fresh as paint can make it. The National Liberal and the Constitutional clubs are apparently too new

to require more than the art of the charwoman or parlor-maid's brush, for both are open, shedding their hospitality upon Reformers and Unionists respectively. But there are so few eligible clubmen in town that even the smoke-rooms of these gorgeous palaces echo with the footfalls of silent waiters, as they move ghostlike through this splendid loveliness.

A City of Flats.

That we are a city of flats is a fact of which the speculative builder seems to have convinced himself, as I observe upon the Thames Embankment alone no fewer than four large blocks of residential chambers upon the Peabody barracks principle being rapidly raised. Truly there is latent wealth in mud, for less than 15 years ago this now unrivalled boulevard was a noisome foreshore, upon which the denizens of the Strand cast out their dead puppies, sardine tins, broken pottery and superfluous kittens. Now it is good enough for the repose of the great lords and ladies and the princes of commerce who desire to dwell a season within sound of the boom of Big Ben and the lights of the legislature.

THE POET'S VIEW OF MANITOBA

As Given by a Prairie Farmer to Old Associates in Ontario.

Auld neebor Hugh and brither sinner,
I had just risen from my dinner,
When ye came in with your old story,
And sat me down upon some timber
To take a rest.
And poesy seemed to flutter round.
Sae I began to talk it down.
A tale I tell:
But as ye can see just as soon
Did break her spell.
There's naught here to fire the soul,
To make ye read a page unroll
In measured line.
But a' is smooth without a knoll
O' any kin.
There's naught to delude the view,
We buy the land o' whinplins through
Manna foliage green.
Where frae the sun the pantin' eco
Can't find a screen.
Nor yet a hill or mountain high
To break the dour monotony
That reigns supreme.
But space beguiles the weary eye
O'er prairie green.
And scarce a bird wi' plumage gay,
To sing the morning's dawn away
Before the sun
Gets up to lick the dew away.
His course to run:
Nor yet a barn to cast a shadow
Across the dour, meadow;
Nor swad o' haud
To tempt the archin' what is ready
Wi' stool in hand:
There's naught to stir the plow
When the gear is on to the true,
Or tell a gopher:
Tho' it affords a famous view,
And temptin' offer.
And then the roads, whin it does rain,
Are cawd to wad a man profane
And curse his star.
Mud sticks like glue-dirt on a pane,
Or something mair.
The wagon-wheels, each revolution,
Present a mawse-dire confusion
About the fillets:
That tunnels off in great profusion
In muckle hillocks.
Gin and a cleckin', when on the way
To market wi' a load o' hay,
He may muckle:
The wheels will lift the load, they say,
And a' get locked.
Then the muckies, mercy on us!
They seem as they had got a bonus,
Wi' their sharp bill,
In myriads they do pounce upon us
And drink their fill.
The vera kivers faim to seek
Protection beneath a cloud o' reek.
Blown frae a "smudge,"
And there they'll stand and blink and keek,
But yonna looke.
Some of the folk whin ye'll find in toons
Are just a pack o' greedy loons.
W' little toil:
They cress their knives, and fill their spoons,
A farmer hands to seek a hame,
The agents some fill in his name
And shake his paw:
Syn he becomes their sportin' game
Or roon it be.
First and foremost they bestride him,
And syn they get their legs astride him
And turn him round:
Then the lawyer plays the hide o' him
And bid him wad doon.
WT purse half round he gets his lan',
And then confronts the implement man
Without a soul:
Still the muller leads the man
Wi' his bit tail.
And gin he chases to turn mwheel,
The doctor plays him to the heel
And takes the whole.
And leaves him for to sprawl and sneel
Wi' pain and sore.
I think that's a' I've got to say
O' things that stan' in thers way—
Folk ca' "drawbacks,"
But mind ye, just as sure as day,
They're a' sterlin' fact.

The Farmer's View of Manitoba.

Whae'er he be in this low sphere,
Whis mind is set on gatherin' gear,
Can gratify ambition here
In gatherin' wealth.
The soil, the finest, wealth the sun,
And for to work its only run,
For man to live and be content:
Compared wi' that, that I have done
When in the East.
One needna break one's back wi' stanes,
Nor feelin' tired ding out his brains,
In Ontario.
But stick the plow into the plains
O' the prairie.
And tumble ower the mellow soil,
And let it be and rot a while
Till it is fit to be sown.
That can be done wi' little toil
On Sully's back:
There it is ready for to sow.
When the snows of the winter snow
And spring returns:
That a' gane off without a thaw
Or muckle burns.
To cut the fields in muckle ruts
Along the rigs muck dreef' cuts
Ane's thochts bejigger.
To see his lan' in muckle bits,
Upon his neebor.
Sae are the sights that ye and me
Hae often seen wi' muckle ee
And couldna hide it.
As nature's laws ne'er gang agiee
We had to hide it.
And sicrons as can be grown
Are worthy of the great renown
We read about.
The wheat, the nipped, wi' hoary Jock,
Is most luxuriant in the shock,
A bonnie sight.
I doot we'll see and in the sack
It will be light.
The aits are something just tremendous,
They stan' e'en and look stupendous,
And see the hier.
But frae the Lord and us
And mak's sincere.
My neebor, wha a' kin o' Quaker,
At least he seems to fear his maker.
Says his last yield
Was nine-seven to the acre,
Off a' big field.
And then the tattlers, man, are muckle,
When boiled their jackets they unbuckle
The sight o' fairly mak's a chuckle
And set to work.
And then the nowt, it gars one wunner
To see as farmer hae a hunner
Tha' he's a' right.
Through a' the long months o' the summer
But just their sawt.
Sunnyside, Sept. 12, 1888. A. R.

BUILDING UP AN EMPIRE.

Extracts From the Diary of the Late Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary is everywhere recognized as an event of the greatest national importance. Official and political circles, however, that are intimately versed on the innermost history of the construction of the empire have been astounded by the publication, while the whole German people are stirred to their depths by revelations which show the real greatness of the deceased Emperor Frederick, his influence in creating the empire and his noble aims for its future. Extracts of the diary were communicated to the Deutsche Rundschau through the Baden statesman, Baron von Roggenbach, who was long an intimate friend of the late Emperor and was much with him during his illness at San Remo. Baron Roggenbach, it seems, had the assent of the Empress Victoria to the publication of the extracts, but neither Prince Bismarck nor the present Emperor William was consulted. It is, therefore, thought probable that the publication will have some startling results as affecting the personages concerned in the revelations. It is significant that the North German Gazette (Bismarck's organ) has not yet mentioned the diary. The National Zeitung complains of the indiscretion of the publication as shown in the selection of the passages and says it was obviously not intended by the Emperor Frederick that they should ever be made public. It instances the revelations that at Versailles there was much friction between the Emperor (then Crown Prince) and Prince Bismarck over the declaration of the existence of the German Empire; that Bismarck drafted the letter in which the King of Bavaria is made to appear as having reluctantly invited King William of Prussia to assume the imperial dignity, and that in October of 1870 Bismarck informed the Grand Duke of Baden of his determination to wage persistent war against the Papal doctrine of "infallibility" and to otherwise assail the influence of the Catholic Church in Germany. It is argued that a disclosure of the nature of this last revelation is like wanton and impudent and will tend to revive the slumbering fires of the Kultur Kampf again and to direct the rage of the clericals against Bismarck as the sole origin of the policy of the repression of Catholics.

Another of these indiscreet revelations is pointed out to be the statement of the deceased Emperor that during the negotiations at Versailles it was proposed to proclaim as King of France Leopold II., King of the Belgians. M. Thiers said he would favor the scheme if it implied a union of Belgium and France. The diary does not state the reason for the abandonment of the proposal, but the French people will accurately surmise that Prince Bismarck's project to create a Franco-Belgian monarchy implied the disruption of France into several States and the acquisition by Belgium of the northern provinces. The project is certain of revival if France should be crushed in the coming war.

FREDERICK'S KIND DISPOSITION.

The most touching feature of the diary is the evidence of the unfeeling kindness of Crown Prince Frederick's disposition and his diffidence of character. July 24, 1870, the eve of the French campaign, he writes: "At the baptism of my last born the king was too much affected to hold the child. Which of us will come back? I am appointed to act on the flanks of the principal army. I shall scarcely be able to carry out the great enterprise."

When victory was declared on the side of the Germans he comforts a French colonel, a prisoner, who had said, "We have lost everything," by replying: "You are wrong in saying that you have lost everything; having fought like brave soldiers you have not lost your honor." On the day of the battle of Sedan he writes: "Die weltgeschichte ist das waltgericht" comes to me from my school days. Napoleon comes. He is in the middle of a potato field, near Donchery. Bismarck and von Moltke run up to him. He wants passage for his army into Belgium. Bismarck speaks to Napoleon. He tells him that the king insists upon an unconditional surrender. The capitulation is signed. I proposed Wilhelmshöhe as a place of residence for Napoleon, and advised the king to ride and meet the emperor."

The Crown Prince then describes the interview as related to him by the King. Napoleon assured the King that he had only to give in to public opinion when he resolved upon war. He showed marvellous ignorance of the German armies. He thought the force before Sedan was the Red Prince's army. He asked where Prince Frederick Charles was. The King answered: "With seven army corps before Metz." Napoleon drew back with every sign of painful surprise. His face contracted itself painfully. For the first time he knew that he had not had the whole of the German army opposed to him. After a half-hour's interview the King and Emperor came out. The latter, perceiving me, held out one hand, while with the other he wiped away the tears which were running down his cheeks.

Referring to the attitude of England after the German triumph was assured, he writes Oct. 2: "The Queen, who follows our actions with touching sympathy, telegraphs to the King, exhorting him to high-souled dealings. Concerning Jules Favre's offers for peace, she has, however, no practical suggestions to make. She wrote a note to Prince Bismarck concerning the position of our press towards England. Bismarck replies saying that he regrets the language of the press, and that he has sent instructions to Berlin accordingly."

BOTH SIDES CLAIM HEAVEN'S AID.

Commenting on the fact that each side appealed to heaven on its own behalf, there occurs, Dec. 25, the following entry: "It is really a piece of irony on the message of good will that each party calls on God to aid its righteous cause. In every success we incline to prove by it the support of Heaven against our opponents."

The last entry before the return to Germany displays the nobleness of the man. March 8.—Calm. When I see my endeavors to help the oppressed acknowledged by Germany and her neighbor, and that the people are gaining confidence in my future,

I feel quite happy. Moral earnestness and political convictions can only be the result of inward maturity of inward struggles which must be continued daily and for which one's self is responsible.

THIS IS A POLITICAL LEGACY.

While the semi-official press condemn the publication, the progress papers are exultant. The Vossische Zeitung calls the diary a political legacy deserving to be treasured by the German people, to be the touchstone for politics in the future. These brief memoranda are worth more to history, it says, than many other sovereigns entire reign. "Had nothing become known of these notes," says the Vienna Freie Presse, "but Emperor Frederick's simple declaration that his uppermost thought after peace was obtained is how the liberal development of Germany is to be carried out, that alone would stamp the noble character of the Prince. A cruel fate prevented the carrying into effect of the enlightened programme of the government."

To-night's issue of the Boersen Zeitung is authority for a statement to the effect that in 1873 Crown Prince Frederick William caused twelve copies of the diary to be taken by copperplate process, and presented copies to persons specially enjoying his confidence, requesting the recipients to take particular care not to permit the diary to be published until fifty years should have elapsed. At his death the plates were destroyed.

The papers refrain from placing the responsibility for the publication of the diary upon any one, but it is an open secret that Baron Roggenbach is responsible for its appearance.

AFTER EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS

Donald Murray, the Old Selkirk Settler, Passes Over to the Majority.

One more of the remaining handful of Selkirk settlers passed over to the majority on Saturday, when Donald Murray, than whom no one has been longer or more favorably known in the settlement, breathed his last. Deceased was 83 years old, and up to within a week of his death was able to walk about and endure much fatigue; in fact it is only a couple of weeks since he walked up to the city from his residence in Kildonan. Last Friday he complained of not feeling well. Dr. Benson was summoned, and, after an examination, discovered that his kidneys were affected. Medicine was administered with some effect, but the old man grew worse again, and after a few



THE LATE DONALD MURRAY.

days fell into a semi-unconscious condition, from which he never revived. He passed away early this forenoon in the presence of near relatives, who had been summoned to his bedside. He has a family of three girls and three boys. The latter are well known in the city. Of the former, one daughter married Charles Cavellier, of Pembina, another Rev. George Bruce, of Fairford, the third Mr. Joseph Thompson, Carberry, and the fourth Mr. William Clarke, factor of the Hudson's Co., and well-known in the city. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of old Chief Trader Heron, who crossed the Rocky Mountains, and the present widow was then a baby in her mother's arms. When Heron retired he returned to Ireland, accompanied by his wife. Upon his death she returned to this country and only died a couple of years ago. The deceased, not many months ago, took his gun and went on a four-mile tramp, rabbit hunting. He was a great reader and had a wonderful memory. He could tell more about the early stirring events which agitated the colony than any other living man. Following is an extract from THE S.E.S., in which the deceased told something about himself, when the old settlers were written up: "I was born at Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in or about the year 1801. I came to this place in 1815 with Lord Selkirk's fourth party of colonists, and I have lived here since. I remember perfectly well Lord Selkirk's being here in 1817, but I was then too young to be now able to recall anything in particular about him personally. I employed for many years after Michael Lambert, the hugler of the party of DeMeurons [that came up with his lordship]. I remember, however, that Lord Selkirk held a great meeting with the colonists, close to the spot where the Kildonan ferry now is, by the church lot. This was after we returned from Jack Fish river, now called Norway House, where we had taken refuge after the destruction of the settlement by the Northwest men in 1816. At this meeting new arrangements were made with all the settlers as to their lands. Before leaving Scotland the agreement was that we should pay five shillings an acre for our lands, but at this meeting Lord Selkirk gave them to us free of charge. Some of the arrangements made at this meeting were, however, never carried out. His lordship left us in August, going down by land through the United States."

Professor Macoun is now in the Mackenzie river country preparing a report to be laid before the Schultz committee next session.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—We PROGRESS.
—Cold and wet.
—The rain has extinguished the prairie fires.
—The evangelistic services are being continued in the Methodist church each evening.
—And now take THE PROGRESS if you never took it before. Only one dollar a year for eight pages of reading.
—Mr. R. D. Strong went down to Wolsley on Wednesday, to attend a magistrates' court sitting on a prairie fire case.
—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather yesterday they had a very successful agricultural exhibition at the Fort. Full report later on.
—Previous to Tuesday's rain there were prairie fires raging in almost every direction. Fortunately the bluffs in this vicinity escaped, but on the open plain south, stacks of hay were destroyed.
—The prize list, of the Regina, Qu'Appelle and Pheasant Forks agricultural shows appear in this issue of THE PROGRESS. Indian Head, Fort Qu'Appelle, Wolsley, Grenfell, Broadview and Whitewood lists will appear later.
—Messrs. D. H. McMillan & Bros. propose to dig a well five feet wide, forty feet long and twenty feet deep on the south side of the track in order to procure water to run their mill. This immense ditch or reservoir will, it is hoped, furnish them with a good supply.
—Mr. Gus Bersea, who was one of the judges on live stock at the show on Saturday and was prevented from looking after his exhibits in the building, requests the party who took charge of his fancy knitted mitts to leave them at this office.
—Regular communication of Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge on Tuesday evening next. On Wednesday evening R. W. Bro. W. G. Bell, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, will be present to deliver a masonic lecture at an emergent communication of the Lodge. Visiting brethren are invited to be present.
—The destructive prairie fire on the Pheasant Plains to which we referred last week, it appears was caused by a man burning up a field of frosted grain and the fire getting beyond his control by not having the field protected by an effective fire-guard. We understand he has offered to pay a part of the damage done to his neighbors property.
—Mr. R. T. Huggard, inspector of weights and measures for the Winnipeg division, spent a few days in town last week instructing Mr. A. C. Paterson, in the use of the Government standards. He is a very gentlemanly fellow and by his social disposition made a number of friends while here, who will be much pleased to see him back again.
—A crowded house listened with much pleasure and merriment to the entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jack in the immigrant building on Saturday evening. The attendance was not so large on the previous evening, but the superiority of the rendering of the program became known and attracted a bumper house the second night. This was by far the best entertainment of the kind that has ever passed through here.
—On Sunday next missionary sermons will be preached in the Methodist church of this town by Rev. A. Wooley, of Wascana, morning and evening. The annual meeting will be held on the following Wednesday evening. A missionary meeting will also be held at Edgeley church on Thursday evening. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses at the missionary meetings: Revs. G. Daniels, A. Wooley and Alfred Andrews. Mr. G. H. V. Bulvea will be chairman of the Qu'Appelle meeting.

—Mr. S. S. Nelson has returned from Vancouver, British Columbia. He thinks there is a great future before that place.

—The potato crop of Mr. A. J. Baker, our enterprising immigrant agent, yielded at the rate of 546 bushels to the acre.

—His Honor Lieut.-Governor Royal and suite came down from Regina on Wednesday evening and went to the Fort yesterday.

—Mr. T. S. Arnold, Inspector of the British North American Fire Insurance Co., was in town this week taking in the situation of things in the insurance line.

—Wheat has not yet begun to move to any great extent. Mr. G. H. V. Bulvea will buy for the Ogilvies, and Mr. A. M. McLane for the Portage Milling Co. Farmers will get higher prices if they clean their wheat thoroughly.

—We are pleased that Mr. Wm. Cluston, of this place, has received the appointment of Clerk of Works for the Government at Calgary. Mr. Cluston left by last night's train for Calgary where he is required to report himself on Saturday.

—At the suggestion of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Caswell, a scheme has been started to form the nucleus of a hospital in this place. A meeting of the ladies of the town will be held at McLane's Hall on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 14:30 o'clock to take the matter into consideration and perfect the scheme for raising the necessary funds, and providing such accommodation as the means will justify. This is a very important matter and should receive the hearty support of all our citizens and in fact the whole municipality. We trust the ladies will be able to put the scheme on a sound basis at an early date.

—At the Queen's: Lieut.-Governor Royal, R. B. Gordon, Inspector Draynor, Harry Walker, H. Flavell, C. Willoughby, C. Stickin, J. Stewart, W. C. Wright, Regina; W. H. Ellis, Ellisboro; H. N. Rorison, Moose Jaw; C. D. Holt, Vancouver; W. H. Brown, Geo. Scott, M. Cassidy, Geo. Fisher, W. W. McMillan, Winnipeg; A. Hastings, Cocotong, Ont.; R. Kearns, R. Hoekley and wife, M. Kearns, W. Cluston, Fort Qu'Appelle; George Ellis, C. G. Boothe, Sintaluta; Dr. Harris, Moosomin; A. Perkins, Pheasant Plains; Mrs. J. A. C. Blackwood, Miss Bell, Blackwood; E. Risdale and wife, Indian Head; Rev. P. K. Lyon, Abernethy; S. Acton, Wolsley; Harry Smith, Hamilton; J. Patterson and wife, Devil's Lake.

—At the Leland: S. T. Greenleese, Montreal; C. G. Young, W. H. Belson, Dixie Watson, M. McNichol, C. C. Colebrook, Regina; F. M. Bell Smith, London, Eng.; John Jack, Annie Firmin Jack, W. Rapley Holmes, D. Cameron, H. Inman, W. S. Burns, J. Ripstein, Winnipeg; Harry Dexter, St Paul; H. S. Lewis, C. Cowan, G. Sloan, J. Morrison, T. S. Arnold, Toronto; J. Richards, W. McDonald and family, Prince Albert; M. C. McLean, D. McLean, W. R. Boyd, S. Beach, Indian Head; J. Cameron, D. Cameron, D. Cameron, Treherne; W. M. Tate, Chickney; W. C. Wetts, Paliser, B.C.; D. M. Miller, T. Evans, J. Moffatt, Brandon; I. W. Pearce, Moosomin; B. P. Richardson, W. Sutherland and wife, R. S. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle; J. E. Holdsworth, C. F. Clive, Moose Jaw.

Qu'Appelle, 8th Oct. 1888.
To the Editor of the Progress.—

SIR: As I am a correspondent of the Regina Leader in this town, and have often given you a lot of good natured badinage about your craze on the liquor question, or as you call it in your challenge "Prohibition, THE question of the North West Territories," I may as well accept the challenge. Now as to refuting your arguments, up to now I have found no argument to refute in your paper but only a nauseating repetition of a lot of arrant humbug and Temperance clap-trap, which has such a depressing influence on my nerves that on every occasion when I have read it I have felt obliged to search around town for a friend with a permit to restore my system to its natural tone. From

my point of view the Prohibition Party is nothing more than a dog in the manger, and one of their most prominent members is a regular two headed cerberus, for not only does he not want liquor himself, but if it is brought into the country he wants to have it doled out by a Government official, and went as far as to ask for the post himself! I fear if he got the appointment he would shortly be suffering from softening of the brain, as the very idea of liquor is so awful to him that one cannot imagine what the effects of the fumes would be when he had to keep the real genuine stuff in his cellar, and tap it two or three times a day for the benefit of the sick and suffering. Another of the shining lights of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance made great capital in a letter he wrote to the Montreal Witness, when to prove how strong the feeling in favor of Prohibition was in this town, he stated that at a meeting of the municipal council a resolution was passed with only one dissentient vote, condemning Lieut.-Governor Royal for having introduced 4 per cent beer without having first consulted the people. Now as far as I can learn from the mover of the resolution, who by the way is another member of the N. W. P. A., his object in making the motion was not that it was wrong to bring beer into the country, but that the Governor should have consulted the people before he allowed it to be brought in. So much for the force of this Resolution, the vote on which was three yeas and one nay. What the people who are in favor of liquor being brought into the country want to know is, why they should be dictated to by a noisy minority and told they are not to have liquor as they by no means wish to compel anyone who has a repugnance to it to taste it, and therefore it can do them no harm; and again why they should be compelled to take the advice of a lot of people who have taken no medical degree, or have the slightest knowledge of medicine and who ought to be prosecuted as a lot of unregistered quacks. Personally I hope I am on friendly and good terms with all my neighbors but like children and domestic animals of all sorts, if they make too much noise or quack I should endeavor to keep them quiet. My own idea on "THE question of the day" is that there is no need whatever for Prohibition, and that if a strong licensing ordinance was passed the means at the disposal of the settlers are quite sufficient to ensure its being properly and effectually carried out. A lot has been said about people coming to this country because they knew it to be a Prohibition country, but up to now I am certain that over 50 per cent of the people who have settled here were totally unaware until they reached their destination that they could not obtain liquor if they wanted it. The source of income to the Territories if beer and whiskey were allowed to be manufactured in them, would be beyond conception, and not a one hundredth part of it would be consumed here, so why should we commit wilful waste which will make woeful want as we at present are doing by not making the most of the fruits of the earth, none of which she yields more bountifully than barley and hops the foundation of our future prosperity.

Well, Mr. Editor if this letter will do nothing else it may lead to a correspondence from both sides, which I hope you will publish without fear or favor, and as I am a correspondent to the Regina Leader and the member of the municipal council who voted "nay" to the resolution above referred to, there is no need to hide my name.

Which is
W. SYME REDPATH.

—Take THE PROGRESS from now till January 1st, 1890, for only one dollar.

THE CRADLE.
KINDER.—At Moffat, on the 29th inst., the wife of Alexander Kindred, of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.
McDONALD—McKAY.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. Alfred Andrews, in the Presbyterian church, Qu'Appelle, Mr. Hector McDonald, of Willoughby near Prince Albert, to Miss Barbara McKay late of St John, New Brunswick.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NOW SELLING AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

GEORGE H. V. BULVEA,
Insurance & General Agent,
AND DEALER IN
Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.

Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices. —
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
OF THE
TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.
The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

The Canada North-West Land Co.
(LIMITED.)
Offer for Sale
SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.
THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE
Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON.

STRAYED
ON to the premises, see 16, tp. 18, rg. 15 two heavy Canadian Mares (one black and one bay). Owner can have the same upon proving property and paying expenses.
M. L. K. BLAKE.
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11, 1888.

STRAYED
FROM Qu'Appelle, on Sunday, Sept. 30th 2 Cows, one an old red cow with white spot on forehead and white spot on left hind leg and rope fastened to horns; the other a red and white cow with one broken horn and bob-tail, both cows have had ears frozen, any person giving information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Address
WHITING BROS.
Qu'Appelle, P.O.
Oct. 11.

FRANK MARWOOD
SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith
—AND—
Practical Horse-shoer.
A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.
WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,
AND DEALER IN
Hard & Soft Coal,
LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,
BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.
QU'APPELLE.
Branch at Indian Head.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.
All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.